



**The  
Royal National  
Institute for the  
Blind**



**Report of the  
Executive Council  
for the Year ended  
31st March 1968  
with Special  
Centenary Review**



WORKING WITH THE BLIND FOR THE BLIND: *Top row* (l. to r.) J. C. COLLIGAN, C.B.E., Director-General; J. A. GODFREY, O.B.E., F.C.A., Finance Secretary; MISS O. TAPHOUSE, Personal Assistant to the Director-General; L. C. WEIGHT, one of our blind Branch Secretaries; C. GARLAND, Technical Officer; *Second row* E. J. VENN, Head of Services to the Blind Department; T. DRAKE, M.B.E., blind Principal of Manor House, Torquay; H. R. L. FARQUHARSON, blind Principal of Oldbury Grange, Bridgnorth; J. D. DAWLINGS, blind Principal of the RNIB Commercial College; MISS B. M. JOHNS, Head of Homes Department; *Third row* M. S. COLBORNE BROWN, Education Officer; F. J. THOMASON, blind Principal of the RNIB School of Physiotherapy; H. HAYES blind Headmaster of Rushton Hall Junior School; P. RATCLIFFE, Sales Manager; G. T. WILLSON, blind Chief Employment, Officer; *Fourth row* MISS R. FISHER, blind Head of Students' Library; J. BUSBRIDGE, blind Head of Music Department; D. BELL, Director of Publications; J. JARVIS, blind International Correspondent; H. J. F. ADAM, Director of Talking Books.

#### Front Cover

RNIB Headquarters at 224 Gt. Portland Street, London.  
See story on page 17.

# **The Royal National Institute for the Blind**

*(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)*

FOUNDED 1868

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1949

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## **Headquarters**

**224, 226, 228 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W1N 6AA.**

Telephone: 01-387 5251

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(as at 31st

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

July, 1968

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\* Blind Members are distinguished by an asterisk

# **The Royal National Institute for the Blind**

## **EIGHTY-FOURTH REPORT—Centenary Year**

A hundred years ago, and before, the majority of blind people in this country could expect to become either beggars on the streets or refugees in asylums.

One blind man in exceptional circumstances had the foresight to realise that only through education leading to training and subsequent employment could they seek to improve their condition. The key to such education would be the adoption of a universal system of embossed type.

It was in 1868 that Dr. Thomas Rhodes Armitage, a man of deep humanitarian principles, discussed with three other blind men the adoption of such a system. After much investigation of the variety of types then in existence, Armitage and his friends agreed that braille, a system devised by another blind man, Louis Braille, would be the most suitable medium for the education of the blind.

To make braille books available, Armitage set to work printing them himself in the kitchen of his own home in Cambridge Square, London W.1.

Since his time, much work for the benefit of the blind has been initiated by the blind themselves. But since then, too, social legislation has changed beyond recognition, and there now exists within the framework of our welfare state two complementary partnerships to promote the welfare of the blind: one of government departments, local authorities and voluntary agencies, and the other—perhaps more personal—of the blind and sighted working together “to help the blind to help themselves.”

The Royal National Institute for the Blind has a national role to play within both these partnerships, and I am proud to say that the qualities shown by our founder in 1868 are still those which motivate our organisation today: a deep concern for the welfare of the blind (and there are now 115,000 blind men, women and children in this country), the foresight to understand their future requirements and a pioneering spirit which aims to meet these requirements.

For there is nowadays more opportunity than ever for the pioneer who can circumvent the obstacles which blindness imposes on the normal daily round. We have, for instance, applied electronics to much of the new equipment we have developed for educational, recreational, industrial and domestic purposes. The multi-track Talking Book is perhaps the best-known example. We have adopted the latest language laboratory techniques in our grammar schools and will soon have a shorthand laboratory at our commercial training college. We have harnessed the resources of the computer to produce automatically transcribed braille printing plates. In short, we are constantly striving in all that we do to keep the blind abreast of a competitive society.

In the special centenary report which follows, you will read how the aspirations of the blind, the dedication of their friends and the support of their well-wishers has enabled the Institute to grow in stature until it has become the largest voluntary agency for the welfare of the blind anywhere in the world.

THEODORE H. TYLOR  
*Chairman*



**T. R. ARMITAGE ESQ. M.D.**

FOUNDED THIS INSTITUTION IN 1868 AND WAS ITS HONORARY  
SECRETARY AND GENEROUS SUPPORTER UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1890.  
ORIGINALLY KNOWN AS THE BRITISH & FOREIGN BLIND ASSOCIATION  
THE NAME WAS CHANGED TO THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE  
BLIND ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THIS BUILDING BY  
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN, 19<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 1914.

## **The R.N.I.B. and its finances**

The first published accounts of our organisation showed a turnover in goods and services to the blind of this country of £2 11s. 6d. During its centenary year, the Royal National Institute for the Blind has budgeted to spend no less than £2,735,000.

This tremendous increase represents only that part of our work which can be translated into financial terms. The unstinting work of the voluntary helpers who transcribe books into braille, record material for students, service Talking Books, organise fund-raising events, process the results of special appeals and contribute to the mental and material well-being of all our residents, young and old, has been of inestimable value.

The measure of your effort has been the regard in which the blind welfare authorities of many lands hold your Institute, to whom they look for guidance on a variety of problems. They know not only that Britain has the highest proportion of its blind people gainfully employed of any country in the world, but also that the great majority of them are engaged in ordinary industrial, commercial, administrative and professional occupations.

But, in this centenary report, we cannot afford the luxury of dwelling too long on a century of achievement. For some time past, our expenditure has exceeded the monies we receive in subscriptions and donations.

Yet we cannot deny the increasing number of additionally handicapped blind children the opportunity to develop within the limits of their handicap, nor the elderly infirm blind the comfort of secure surroundings, any more than we can shut the door on new avenues of employment in keeping with this technological age.

In order to meet our commitments, we have had to rely increasingly on legacies to ensure that our vital work can continue.

Your generous support in the past has enabled the Royal National Institute for the Blind to grow into the position it holds today, with all its attendant responsibilities. We believe that in going through the pages of this special centenary report, you will find much to merit and inspire the continuance of that support in the future, if we are to help the blind to help themselves in a rapidly developing and constantly changing society.



## This is what we spent:—

On specialised nursery homes and schools for children and young people	£ 456,000	
On residential and holiday homes and hostels for blind people of all ages	£ 188,000	
On rehabilitation, training and the provision of suitable employment	£ 454,000	
On braille printing, special apparatus and the Talking Book Library Service	£ 537,000	
On payments to other societies for the blind under joint collecting agreements	£ 258,000	
On capital expenditure and other charges not specifically classified above.	£ 279,000	<b>£2,172,000</b>

## In part payment we received:—

From the blind and their friends and from local voluntary societies	£ 178,000	
From Government Departments and Local Authorities for services provided	£ 496,000	
From sales by our Home Industries Department and tobacco and sweet kiosks	£ 320,000	<b>£994,000</b>

## So, for the difference:—

We were dependent upon the generosity of our many friends and supporters.

**£1,178,000**



*A little onward lend thy guiding hand  
to these dark steps, a little further on*

Samson Agonistes — Milton

**I**N 1866 a London surgeon, Dr. Thomas Rhodes Armitage, took a decision which was to affect the lives of many blind people in the years to come.

The doctor came from a wealthy middle-class background and had chosen a career in medicine which satisfied his deep sense of vocation. After service as a surgeon on the staff of a base hospital in the Crimea, he returned to London and built up a flourishing consultancy.

Then, at the height of his success, his eyesight failed. He could either resign himself to this fact or accept his loss of sight as a challenge. He chose the challenge, as so many blind people have since done, and turned his energies in a different direction. He was later to write that the very defect of sight which proved an insuperable obstacle in the career he had chalked out for himself had peculiarly fitted him for a new and more extended sphere of usefulness.

Armitage spent two years, from 1866 to 1868, investigating the condition of the blind in London. He found that the education of the blind was "a perfect chaos" and that they were to a very great extent "idle mendicants". He had the vision to realise that only through education followed by training and employment could they seek to improve their situation. Those few who were sufficiently educated to make use of printed matter were hampered by a variety of embossed codes in which relatively little material was being produced.

Armitage realised that the key to an improvement in the general situation of the blind would be to get the general adoption of a suitable code, and he enlisted the help of three other blind men, later joined by a fourth, who had to have a knowledge of at least three systems of embossed characters and no pecuniary interest in any of them.

**BEGINNINGS** This self-appointed committee held their first meeting in 1868 in Armitage's house at 33 Cambridge Square, London W.1, and agreed that a society should be formed under the title of British and Foreign Society for Improving the Embossed Literature of the Blind, a name altered later to the British and Foreign Blind Association for Promoting the Education

and Employment of the Blind, and generally shortened to the British and Foreign Blind Association. The society was to bear this title until 1914, when it was changed to the National Institute for the Blind. The added "Royal" was conferred in 1953.

In May 1870 the committee reported unanimously in favour of braille as the most suitable type for the literate blind though they also reported favourably on the system bearing the name of Dr. Moon for the use of the elderly, the less literate and those whose fingers had become work-worn.

The first braille transcriber to be employed by Armitage was a man called Ford, who worked in his own home punching braille dots onto brass printing plates with a punch and hammer. These he delivered to Armitage's house for embossing, and the sheets of embossed braille paper were then varnished and hung up to dry in the kitchen, much to the annoyance of the cook.

In that year, five booklets were published. Sales of these, together with pocket-frames for writing braille which sold at a shilling, amounted to £2 11s. 6d.

For some years the British and Foreign Blind Association continued to consolidate its position, gradually persuading one institution for the blind after another to abandon other forms of embossed type in favour of braille, supplying apparatus as required and constantly experimenting to improve it.

By 1890 it was employing forty blind braillists, whose output was augmented by that of 160 voluntary helpers, mostly ladies. Their work led to the employment as copyists of another sixty blind people.

It was in 1890 that "Old Ford" finished transcribing the Bible into braille. By the time he had completed the project started in 1877 he had punched 20,000,000 dots onto 6,000 printing plates.

In this year too Armitage died, after a riding accident, and his work was carried on by his wife until her own death in 1901. With the death of Mrs. Armitage, and the growth of the Association's work, it became necessary to find new premises.



The late Princess Marina asked many questions about the operation of our computer during her visit to RNIB Headquarters on March 12, 1968

**GROWTH OF A PUBLISHER** Better machinery for braille printing, including three electrically-driven presses, steam-heated drying of braille paper and a new book-binding department all made possible a considerable increase in book production in 1904. But, compared with letterpress, the production of braille has always been a very slow and costly business. The introduction in 1911 of electrically-operated stereotyping machines to replace the punch and hammer in the production of printing plates helped to speed the process, as did the acquisition in 1930 of a high-speed rotary press. Even so, braille remained extremely bulky—the Bible took seven feet of shelf space—and not very hard-wearing, for it had to be embossed on paper that was thick enough to take the hollow dots, which were subject to flattening with use.

After years of trial and error, a method of depositing and heat-sealing solid dots of plastic onto the surface of a thin but strong paper was evolved and a complete processing plant designed.

This was the new system of printing braille which has become widely known as “solid dot”. Solid dot reduces the bulk of braille by something like 45 per cent; the dots themselves are uncrushable and do not deteriorate with use; and the system, although more costly to install than the conventional embossing plant of similar output, is quicker and less expensive to operate. Since 1959 an increasing number of the RNIB’s periodicals and books have been produced by the solid dot method.

Nowadays, one of the problems of braille production is the shortage of trained transcribers. The Institute, again harnessing the resources of modern technology, is using a computer to convert inkprint symbols into braille. In the coming year, we shall have a number of operators typing the inkprint text onto punched cards which will be fed into the computer. The computer output, also in the form of punched cards, will automatically activate a transcribing machine developed by the RNIB to produce master plates for printing. The



automatic transcriber produces these plates in three minutes as compared with the 25-40 minutes required by manual transcription. Appropriately, the first example of computerised braille to be produced experimentally by the RNIB in its centenary year happens to be *Great Expectations*.

In contrast with the five booklets originally published by the British and Foreign Blind Association, we have this year published over 30,000 copies of braille books, ranging from children's readers to computer programming manuals, more than 50,000 pamphlets, 373,000 weekly papers, including the *Braille Radio Times* and the *Braille News Summary* (designed for the deaf-blind), which are issued free of charge, and 150,000 other magazines and periodicals.

Some 5,000 Centenary Gift Vouchers are being exchanged for our standard alarm clock every month.



As we have already said, Armitage's committee, forerunners of today's Executive Council, in 1870 recommended the use of Dr. Moon's type for older people whose touch was not good enough for reading braille.

William Moon, who had completely lost his sight by the time he was 21, after a partially-sighted childhood, devised his type in 1847 and printed it with evangelical zeal from 1856 onwards in a small workshop adjoining his Brighton home. His type was based upon the printed Roman capital and consisted of only nine characters, their signification being determined by which way up they were used. By 1880, the alphabets of 194 foreign languages were available for the use of missionaries.

After Moon's death in 1894, his work was carried on by his daughter Adelaide until her death in 1915, when the Moon Society was taken over and became a branch of the Institute, in accordance with her wishes.

In the first year after the Institute's assumption of responsibility for the work of the Moon Society, some 8,500 bound volumes, magazines and pamphlets were produced. This year, a grand total of 81,965 items were produced in Moon type.

The Moon periodical with the largest circulation is the *Moon Newspaper*, which, like its counterpart the *Braille News Summary*, is designed for deaf-blind readers. The double handicap of blindness and deafness has not deterred many of the *Newspaper's* readers from wishing to follow the football season and a football supplement summarising results and fixtures was started during the year. Its success has led to the launching of a cricket supplement.

The Institute is currently conducting experimental work on a prototype machine to enable individuals to write Moon, for the disadvantage of this code compared with braille is that it is a one-way system, *ie*, can at present be read but not written. Until it proves feasible to market such a device the Moon Branch's service of embossing private correspondence continues to be much appreciated. Over 400 blind people asked for their private letters to be put into Moon this year—a practical example of the individualised service the Institute has always sought to provide for the blind and deaf-blind of this country.

As the elderly and aged blind increase in number year by year, so the scope and usefulness of Moon type steadily grows.



**THE RECORDED WORD** In 1935, following pioneer initiative and research by Sir Ian Fraser, the Institute, in conjunction with St. Dunstan's, established what is now the British Talking Book Service for the Blind, using long-playing records far in advance of the commercial market. Here was an ideal method of providing literature in a permanent form which relied neither on a sense of sight nor a sense of touch.

At the end of 1960, disc machines began to be replaced by a unique kind of tape cassette player developed after long research. This was the Mark I multi-track tape Talking Book, designed specifically for blind people, and adopted by organisations for the blind in 13 countries overseas. Between 1960 and 1967 membership of the Library in this country increased from 6,000 to over 25,000.

In 1967, after close cooperation between the Institute and its Talking Book equipment manufacturers, Messrs. Clarke and Smith, of Wallington, Surrey, a completely new lightweight Talking Book (Mark IV) was developed which embodied techniques of presenting recorded material well in advance of anything elsewhere available.

The tape is contained in a small  $6\frac{1}{2}$  oz. plastic cassette, small enough to be posted in a pillar box (thereby sparing Library members the need to use a post office in returning their books to the Library), and providing up to 13 hours of reading (the average book takes 11 hours). The playback machine, or reproducer, weighs only  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., provides a high-speed indexing facility which enables the user to find his place without difficulty, and is extremely simple to use.

Since the introduction of the Mark IV system, five thousand have gone into service and another 5,000 Mark I machines have been adapted to take the new light-weight cassette. The remainder should be converted within the next two years.

Library stock amounts to well over 1,200 titles, a fair selection of the type of book to be found in any public library, and each year another 250 are added. These recordings are made by professional readers in the Institute's own sound recording studios.

Membership of the Library is open to any adult registered blind person and to those who, not registered as blind, can provide an ophthalmologist's certificate to the effect that they cannot read print. The Library service is free, but an annual rental charge of £3 is made for the hire of the playback machine, a charge in many cases met by local authorities: no blind person need be deprived of the service for financial reasons.

**AIDS AND APPARATUS** Once they had decided in favour of braille and set about publishing books in the medium, the early Council members recognised that the blind would also need help to express themselves in braille. Pocket-frames for writing braille were produced before the end of 1870 and Council members frequently took them home to test between one meeting and the next.

Other pieces of special educational apparatus were developed, the value of which was internationally recognised as early as 1875 when an organisation in Vienna awarded them a medal. Four years later the Japanese Government ordered a complete set of all our apparatus and by that time too our braille writing frames had made their way as far as China.

Nowadays, teaching methods, particularly in mathematics and science, have undergone radical changes and it has been felt that blind children

Blind musicians come to practise on the fine three-manual organ in the Armitage Hall





Electronics have been used in the development of many new aids, including the Sound Beacon (above), a variable sound source for use in games, such as bowls, and the Light Probe (below), which converts different intensities of light into varying sound frequencies.



should have much more practice in the observation and preparation of embossed drawings and diagrams. In 1965 Worcester College for the Blind, a grammar school for boys administered by the RNIB, applied to the Nuffield Foundation for a grant covering research into ways and means of extending the scope of teaching science and mathematics to blind children. The Nuffield Science Project at the College is now nearing completion and the need for new pieces of specialised equipment is becoming apparent. These may eventually be made available through the Institute's sales department to all schools for the blind in the country.

The new edition of the *Apparatus and Games Catalogue*, recently published, lists some 300 aids and items which have either been adapted or developed specifically for the blind. These items—in common with our braille and Moon publications and Talking Books—are heavily subsidised from our voluntary funds in order to bring them within the reach of all Britain's blind.

With 12,000 people losing their sight each year, the extent of the Institute's services is not always as widely known as it could be, despite our continual efforts to publicise them.

Our Executive Council was therefore very much of the opinion that in order to mark our centenary it should do something by way of a gesture to benefit every blind man, woman and child in the British Isles.

With the cooperation of the various registering authorities, a greetings card was sent to every registered blind person in the country. This was made out in the form of a £1 gift voucher, exchangeable on the wide variety of services which the Institute provides. A special centenary fund was set aside for this purpose. Most blind people have been ordering items from the 1968 catalogue and we have received thousands of letters of appreciation.

Our Technical Department is currently working on a prototype of a battery-operated electronic thermometer with thermistor sensing element which is accurate to within one per cent, and we shall soon have available a soft foam-rubber play-ball containing a re-chargeable electronic core, a sound beacon to be used as a direction finder and locator, and a photo-conductive light-probe which converts into variable sounds the intensity of light falling on it.

Our Technical Department maintains a close watch on scientific advances, not only on behalf of the RNIB, but also for the International Research Information Service (IRIS), conducted by the Technical Committee of the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind.

The IRIS international exhibition of apparatus, on permanent display at RNIB Headquarters in London, at Marburg, West Germany, and in New York, has received a substantial quantity of apparatus from the Institute.

Through its international contacts, the Technical Department is able to cooperate closely with other national organisations for the blind and there is no doubt that many interesting projects currently under investigation will reach a beneficial conclusion in the years ahead.

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS** It was to be expected that Armitage, himself educated in France and Germany, a research worker in a German hospital and always a lover of foreign travel, should from the outset have wished the organisation he founded to maintain friendly contacts with organisations for the blind in other countries. In fact, his investigations into embossed types involved a massive correspondence with the United States and European countries.

Over the years, members of the Institute's staff and Executive Council have attended many international conferences and seminars on all aspects of blind welfare and many of them have played leading roles in the development of blind welfare services in other countries. A case in point is that of what is now the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, which came into being as a result of a report by the Institute commissioned by the Colonial Office on the post-war conditions of the blind in Africa and the Near East.

During the past year, our international contacts have been vigorously pursued.

Our Education Officer led the British delegation to the Fourth International Conference of Educators of Blind Youth held at Perkins School for the Blind in the United States. Study groups on the teaching of science to the blind and on the particular problems of slow learners were led by members of our staff, and a film showing the teaching of chemistry at Chorleywood College, our grammar school for blind girls, aroused much interest, especially among our colleagues from Japan.

The Head of our school at Condover Hall accepted an invitation to lecture at a training course for teachers of deaf-blind children in Holland.

Our International Correspondent attended meetings in Paris marking the 50th anniversary of the French national organisation of the blind and was decorated with the Order of Merit of French blind welfare.

Among our many overseas visitors were the first two men to have been awarded Council of Europe scholarships to enable them to study blind welfare abroad. Both came from Denmark, one in order to make detailed observations of the work of our rehabilitation centres and the other to study our work for blind children with additional handicaps.

The Institute has also welcomed the opportunity of bringing together blind people from many different countries during its centenary celebrations and made a substantial grant towards the cost of holding the Third International Chess Olympiad for the Blind in Weymouth in the spring.

It would not be seemly for an organisation whose principal function is to provide a wide range of services to the blind in Britain to devote more than token financial assistance to the furtherance of blind welfare work abroad. The most valuable help we can give is to share our specialised knowledge with those who request it.

At the invitation of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness, our Head of Services to the Blind Department visited the Colony to advise on suitable employment for the blind within the limited scope of the industries existing in the Colony and, in particular, to place one man who had previously been sent to the RNIB rehabilitation centre for assessment. Not only was that man placed in the dockyards on suitable work but, in addition, other work in industry was earmarked for blind people in the future.

Earlier in the year, two representatives of the RNIB attended an international symposium on blind welfare held in East Germany: our Director-General was invited to open the symposium with a paper on the rehabilitation, training and employment of the blind, and the Head of our Services Department described computer programming as a profession for blind people.





A new instructional block has been built in the grounds of Manor House, the RNIB's rehabilitation centre at Torquay, to provide improved teaching facilities.

After opening the block, Mr. Ernest Fernyhough (far right), Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Employment and Productivity, met the residents.





**EMPLOYMENT** Armitage on his travels in Germany had in 1883 been impressed by the system of home work operated by the Dresden Institution and known as the 'Saxon System'. Our Home Industries Department at Reigate, Surrey, today watches over the interests of some 200 blind people in the south-east of England who, for various reasons, need to work at home. The department supplies raw materials at competitive prices, gives technical help and advises on marketing.

In the second half of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth, it was accepted as a matter of course that blind people should work under sheltered conditions, either at home or in workshops. Occasionally certain blind men had the initiative to find positions in open industry and our founder was most impressed to find nine blind men at work in two Glasgow shipyards when he visited Scotland eighty years ago.

It was not until the Second World War, when every pair of hands was needed, that the integration of blind workers into open industrial employment made much headway. Even then, three years were to pass before the Ministry of Labour approved a scheme drawn up by the Institute whereby all employment exchanges were instructed to consider applications for employment from blind people.

Other organisations for the blind were also active in helping to pave the way for industrial employment of the blind at this time and by the end of the war more than 2,000 blind men and women were engaged in open industrial employment.

The crucial test, however, came with the changeover from wartime to peacetime industry, and so successfully was the challenge met by the Institute's specialist placement officers that, by 1963, the Institute had placed no fewer than 5,521 blind men and women in open industry. Our service, which had been largely pioneering and experimental, had proved to be of such vital importance to the blind that the Ministry of Labour assumed responsibility for routine industrial placement on a national scale, although the Institute continues to develop industrial aids and to be responsible for the placement in industry of blind adolescents.

Our own employment officers are now free to concentrate on placing blind men and women in commercial, administrative and professional occupations, and a record number of such placements has been made during the year, in spite of national economic trends.

Henry Stainsby, the Institute's first Secretary-General, did much to pioneer the employment of blind women as shorthand-typists.

Before coming to London in 1908, he had devised the braille shorthand machine, a re-designed and improved model of which is still marketed by the Institute today.

After the Second World War, the demand for both shorthand-typists and telephonists was such that the Institute decided to make use of a former wartime rehabilitation centre at Bridgnorth, Shropshire, to start a school of telephony. Before long, courses in shorthand-typing were added and in 1948 the school was recognised by the Ministry of Labour as a training centre for the disabled. The demand for training in commercial subjects became such that the school was transferred to London in 1951 and equipment for the training of audio-typists subsequently installed.

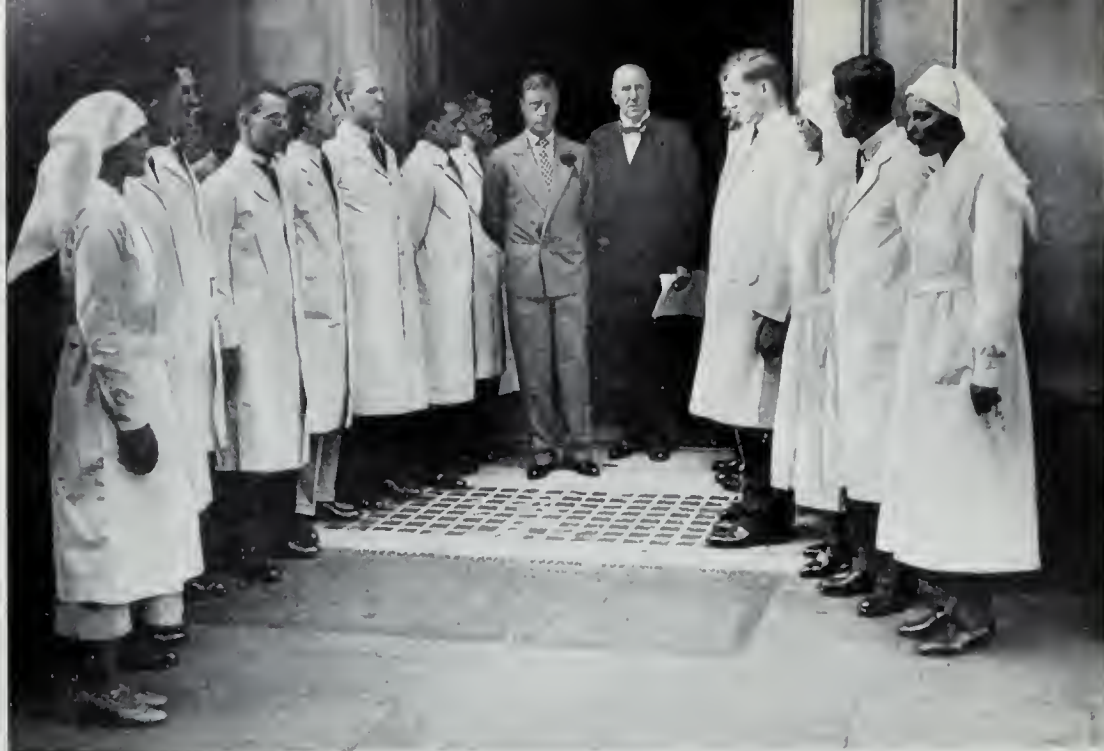
Because blindness must never be made to serve as an excuse for work of poor quality, the teaching staff at the College, as it is now called, has always aimed at training students to a high degree of accuracy and efficiency. Their success has been borne out time and time again by the awards won by students of the College in the qualifying examinations of the Royal Society of Arts, in which many thousands of sighted students compete.

Facilities at the College will be further improved in the summer of 1968 by the installation of a shorthand laboratory.

Plans for the future also include a study in depth of the problems of the 1,300 blind people presently engaged in commercial, clerical and related fields, and we shall pay particular attention to their prospects of promotion. When a similar enquiry into professional employment was conducted some years ago, much information was revealed that has since been of the greatest value.

Our employment service also investigates any idea which may lead to new forms of employment for trained blind workers, especially employment more in keeping with the space age. It is appropriate in this centenary year that one of the most important advances in the professional employment of the blind in Britain should involve an extensive use of braille.

The RNIB has proved that suitable blind people with analytical minds can be trained to program computers. They use training manuals, which the Institute has transcribed into braille, and line printers, easily adapted by the sponsoring computer manufacturers to print out in braille, to check the accuracy of their work.



H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales, with Lord Moynihan and blind physiotherapists at the opening of the Alfred Eichholz Memorial Clinic in 1934

Forty-six blind and partially sighted men and women have been trained as computer programmers on courses sponsored by English Electric Ltd. and IBM (U.K.) Ltd. and the Institute is currently in the process of selecting further trainees to attend courses with I.C.T. Ltd. in the summer of 1968.

The continuing support of the major manufacturers of computer equipment, together with that of several government departments, means that the RNIB can now guarantee that training and subsequent employment will be made available to any suitable blind person who may be interested in computer programming as a career.

By contrast, the professional capabilities of blind men and women trained in massage were recognised before the turn of the century.

Blind masseurs were practising in 1891, and it is known that Dr. Fletcher Little, Medical Officer of Health for Harrow, had successfully trained blind men and women in the profession by 1900. It was chiefly due to Little's efforts that the organisation of massage by the blind was put on a more professional footing, in 1904, when premises were opened in Lancaster Gate. When more room was needed, four years later, the National Institution for Massage by the Blind moved to 71 Bolsover Street, and became sub-tenants of the British and Foreign Blind Asso-

ciation, which eventually assumed full responsibility for its running.

Today the RNIB School of Physiotherapy offers a fully-recognised three-year training course leading to membership of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapists. The Department of Employment and Productivity underwrites the major part of the cost of training British students, the majority of whom are appointed on graduation to hospitals within the National Health Service. Students from overseas are sponsored by local organisations, who welcome the skills the graduates bring with them on their return.

An active After-Care Department helps both British and foreign graduates secure appointments and continues in touch with them throughout their career.

In the early days it was important to prove not only that blind men and women could be trained as physiotherapists but that they could also be fully employed. The practical demonstration of this within the RNIB was made possible in 1934 by a magnificent gift from Mr. William Eichholz in memory of his cousin, Dr. Alfred Eichholz, C.B.E., a valued member of the Council. It took the form of the Alfred Eichholz Memorial Clinic, which the Duke of Windsor opened as a headquarters for the profession of physiotherapy by the blind.



**GROWING PAINS** Even before the early school of massage became an integral part of the British and Foreign Blind Association, it was becoming clear to the Executive Council that existing accommodation was fast becoming inadequate. Negotiations were begun for the possession of the site in Great Portland Street on which the present headquarters building stands, and the herculean task of raising enough money to build began.

With £10,000 in hand, and an appeals secretary who spoke at fund-raising events up and down the country, the prospects of raising the required sum looked bright and building work was started. It came to an abrupt halt some time later when initial estimates were found to have been too optimistic.

In 1913, Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, a leading newspaper proprietor, who had gone blind in early middle age, was elected to the Executive Council. He immediately decided that something must be done about the state of the Association's finances and set to work devising the most ambitious fund-raising schemes, cajoled his Fleet Street friends into publicising them and in less than a year had raised £60,000, double the target he had set for himself.

The completion of the new building was assured even though King George V and Queen

Mary had to open it on 19 March 1914 before it was finished.

In recognition of his services, Arthur Pearson was made the first President of the National Institute for the Blind, which by then was leaving its semi-private image behind and emerging as an important voluntary organisation.

**THE WAR-BLINDED** Less than five months after the new building had been formally opened, war was declared and the Executive Council resolved to help any servicemen who lost their sight. Arthur Pearson, shortly to be knighted for his services to the blind, and Captain Beachcroft Towse, V.C., a leading blind member of the Council, secured the cooperation of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John and Pearson thereupon established and thus founded St. Dunstan's.

St. Dunstan's expanded its activities to include the rehabilitation, training and general welfare of ex-servicemen under the aegis of the Institute until 1922, when it was decided that St. Dunstan's should function independently of the Institute, which would concentrate on the welfare of the civilian blind.

Playing in the garden of the first Sunshine Home, which was opened in Chorleywood, Hertfordshire, in 1918



**A LIBRARY FOR STUDENTS** Pearson did all he could to encourage these men to train for professional careers. Those who elected to go to university or seek specialised training needed braille textbooks of all kinds, and the Institute launched an appeal for voluntary transcribers. Arrangements were made for their training and the transcription of books began in earnest. As the servicemen completed their studies, they returned the books to form the nucleus of the Institute's Students' Library.

Today the Library contains over 40,000 volumes and is dependent upon a happy combination of voluntary transcribers and permanent staff. During the past year our voluntary braillists have produced a total of 816 braille volumes, including many in foreign languages and in the special braille codes used for scientific and other complex material. Work of this kind necessarily involves a high degree of skill, acquired only after considerable training. It calls for real devotion, since most books for students have to be produced to meet urgent needs. We owe a tremendous debt to all our voluntary transcribers.

Library loans last year totalled 17,906 braille volumes, a heavy demand on the resources of a library small in comparison with any available to sighted students.

The widening range of subjects nowadays studied by blind people makes increasing demands on the blind proof-reading staff of the

library, who, between them, must be sufficiently versatile to deal with mathematics, science, languages and law, as well as subjects such as economics and geography which require the translation into embossed form of tables, maps and diagrams.

The library's manuscript department puts into braille a variety of material, but is dominated by the task of supplying brailled papers for blind candidates, entering for examinations ranging from the Certificate of Secondary Education to those for university degrees. Over 2,000 braille question papers have been despatched during the year.

In recent years the services of the Students' Library have been augmented by those of the Student Tape Library, whose members use Talking Book equipment.

Any blind student over 16 following a full-time course of study is eligible to request the recording of titles not already available for purposes of study, provided access to them would otherwise be difficult. Recording for students is done by volunteers, mainly specialist in their subjects, in their own homes on their own tape-recorders. Our debt to these voluntary workers, too, is great. Over 400 "student" titles, covering a wide range of subjects, are now available to all members of the British Talking Book Service for the Blind.

The great majority of the books in the Students' Library are transcribed by highly skilled voluntary braillists working in their own homes





**GENERATIONS TO COME** The waste of thousands of young lives in the First World War emphasised the need for special provisions for children, on whom the future of the country depended, and especially for those in distressed circumstances.

Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, offered Sir Arthur Pearson her help in purchasing a house to be used as a home for young blind children, for whom no provision was being made. Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra also made generous gifts, and the first Sunshine Home for Blind Babies was opened at Chorleywood, Herts., in October 1918 with a full complement of 25 children and a long waiting list. A second Home accommodating 30 children was opened in Southport in 1923, and others followed.

The welfare of blind children has remained a constant concern of the Institute for close on 50 years but the number, nature and function of the Sunshine Homes has altered during that time to meet the changing needs of young blind children.

Today the Institute has six Sunshine Homes, three of them specifically designated for blind children who are educationally sub-normal, severely physically handicapped and mentally retarded. The other three also contain many who are similarly handicapped.

In the early years of the Sunshine Homes the tendency was to assume that the blind child needed special help and care which the parents could not give. Now, in line with current educational and social thinking, it is recognised that the Sunshine Homes can be effective only by working in close partnership with the family, by providing a service of assessment, guidance, education and even social relief to meet the special needs of each individual child and family.

Our parent counselling service provides for the parents of blind children of any age the experience which our Education Officer, the senior staff of our schools and Sunshine Homes and the Head of our Parents' Unit have built up over many years.

Its function is to establish a good relationship with the parents of very young blind children before they enter a Sunshine Home. It has been found that much of a blind child's activity within the Institute's homes and schools can be educationally meaningless and economically wasteful if the troubled parents have not received adequate guidance at an early stage.

It is true that for some years now the overall number of blind children in the country has been gradually declining as conditions leading to

infantile blindness have been arrested. At the same time, improvements in the infant mortality rate have brought about the survival into maturity of an increasing proportion of blind children with additional handicaps, in some cases the blindness being directly associated with the other handicaps.

No facilities for the special education of these additionally handicapped blind children existed in the nineteen-thirties, however, when the results of the improved mortality rate first became apparent. It has always been the policy of the RNIB, whether in its work for blind children or adults, to try and fill gaps in existing services rather than duplicate facilities already available. Thus, to meet the needs of these children, who were capable of benefiting from an education, albeit on a less academic level, the Institute opened a special experimental school in 1931. The school so clearly filled a need that it outgrew its accommodation and was transferred in 1948 to Condover Hall, a fine Elizabethan house in a Shropshire village. Once again, the school has outgrown its accommodation and a linked group of "family unit" residences are to be constructed in the grounds.

To Condover Hall also come those blind children who are hard of hearing or totally deaf. Although their numbers are not great, the Institute has felt special provision should be made for them. "Pathways", an experimental deaf-blind unit, was constructed in the grounds of Condover Hall in 1952.

One deaf-blind boy who spent all his school-days at the unit is now doing light assembly work and frequently returns to go on trips with the children. Another ex-pupil, a girl who lost both sight and hearing after meningitis, was prepared by the staff of the unit for grammar school education at Chorleywood College, and is now on the staff at "Pathways".

In 1957, the Ministry of Public Building and Works, acting on behalf of the Historic Buildings Council, acquired Rushton Hall, a sixteenth century estate near Kettering. It offered the Hall to the Institute, which was seeking additional accommodation for the education of the increasing number of multiply-handicapped children. After extensive renovation and modernisation, Rushton Hall was opened in 1960 as a school for additionally handicapped children between the ages of about seven and twelve, thus leaving Condover Hall free to deal with the secondary age range.

As in all our schools, each child receives and benefits from personal attention, and his educational programme is matched with his ability and temperament. If he proves more likely to benefit from education in a normal school for the blind, or in any other type of school, he is transferred. Alternatively, if his condition deteriorates and it is necessary to discharge him home, it is in the knowledge that he has been able to attend school for a couple of years at least. Generally speaking, by the time they reach twelve years of age, most of the children at Rushton move on to Conover Hall.

When the first Sunshine Home was opened in 1918 the Institute was presented with a house in Chorleywood, Hertfordshire, to be used as a school for the education of blind girls. The school, weathering initial difficulties, was recognised by the Board of Education in 1928. Today, it not only provides the pupils with the necessary qualifications for entry into the professions, but is also deeply concerned to fit them for living normally and fully in a sighted world.

Several former pupils from Chorleywood College have recently taken advantage of the opportunities offered by Voluntary Service Overseas to pass on their knowledge to both sighted and blind school children abroad, as has at least one old boy of Worcester College for the Blind.

Worcester College for the Blind was founded in 1866 by two clergymen for the "blind children of opulent parents". One of the first pupils, Sir Washington Ranger, who took honours in jurisprudence at Oxford in 1875, happened to meet Armitage one day. The outcome was that Sir Washington joined our Executive Council and later became Chairman. Since he was also a member of the Board of Governors of Worcester College, strong links were forged which subsequently stood the College in good stead when it, too, ran into financial trouble.

Since 1936 the Institute has been responsible for the finances and administration of the College, although it retains its autonomous nature.

The tightening of academic standards stemming from the 1944 Education Act, when entry to both schools became selective, has seen a greater proportion of pupils than ever before going on to university or taking courses in further education. Many of them are now being accepted for degree courses which it was previously thought impossible for the blind to attempt, while others are gaining entrance to colleges of education and colleges of advanced technology hitherto closed to them.

The Institute has always tried to provide in its schools the education and environment best suited to each child in his or her individual circumstances. The tolerant yet purposeful communities at Conover Hall and Rushton Hall, and the stimulus of small classes and lively minds at Worcester and Chorleywood, all contribute to the educational and social development of these youngsters. Yet the Institute realises, in common with the other voluntary societies and local authorities who maintain schools for blind children, that, unless steps are taken to prevent it, a certain amount of isolation is inevitable. Pupils are therefore encouraged to participate in as many as possible of the activities undertaken by their sighted contemporaries.

But most boys and girls leaving the rather circumscribed world of a school for the blind need help in preparing themselves for the conditions they will find in competitive sighted society. To this end, in 1956 we opened "Hethersett", a pre-vocational guidance centre for blind school-leavers at Reigate, Surrey. Its purpose is three-fold: to acquaint adolescents with the various forms of employment open to them and assess their aptitude for these; to encourage their social independence by teaching them to care for themselves and mix with sighted people socially; and to continue their general education.

The need for this kind of centre has been adequately demonstrated: ninety per cent of all the blind school-leavers in the country, before deciding on the future course of their lives, now take a course either at Hethersett or at Harborne, the second assessment centre, subsequently started by the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind.

H.R.H. The Princess Margaret listens to a French lesson in the language laboratory of the new sixth-form block, which she opened on her first visit to Chorleywood College

*Sport and General*

Residential accommodation in the new sixth-form block at Chorleywood College includes four flats, each with individual bed sitting rooms and common lounge







A blind bowler from "Bannow" won the singles cup presented by the RNIB in the first open tournament organised by the Hastings Blind Bowling Club



The RNIB has invited Mrs. Sarah Massey (seated), a blind centenarian, to be one of the first guests at the Century Hotel, Blackpool

*Blackpool Gazette & Herald*

**ACCOMMODATION** Improvements in medical science have not only reduced infant mortality but have also contributed to our longevity. It is not therefore surprising that the great majority of the blind in this country are of retirement age or over and that it is the women, by reason of their greater life expectancy, who predominate.

The Institute first turned its attention to providing residential accommodation for elderly blind women in 1915 when the house adjoining the Moon printing works in Brighton fell vacant on the death of Miss Adelaide Moon.

The house was not particularly suitable for conversion into a home but it did serve a useful purpose in providing residential accommodation for those persons who "by reason of age, infirmity or other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is otherwise not available to them", an obligation the government did not undertake until the National Assistance Act went onto the Statute Book nearly thirty years later.

The provision of residential accommodation was another aspect of blind welfare in which Sir Arthur Pearson was deeply interested: his last duty as President of the Institute was to open the Institute's second home, this time for men and women, at Hoole Bank, Chester.

He also knew, before he died some days later, that "Bannow", the house the Dickens Fellowship had endowed at St. Leonards-on-Sea for the Institute to use to accommodate blinded ex-servicemen, was ultimately to be used as a convalescent and holiday home for blind men and women civilians. This house has been living up to its name ('welcome' in Welsh) for fifty years now, and there is probably no holiday home for the blind more widely known.

Any enterprise deeply concerned with welfare must be flexible in its approach if it is to further the best interests of the people it seeks to serve. Just as the number and nature of Sunshine Homes have changed over the years, so too have our residential homes for the elderly blind.

In 1947 the Institute broke new ground by co-operating with other societies in the establishment of residential homes of distinct character.

In association with the Harrogate Society for the Blind, we opened Craven Lodge, Harrogate, as a residential and holiday home. The home can accommodate at any one time fourteen permanent residents drawn from the area served by the Harrogate Society for the Blind and fourteen holiday guests whose fees are heavily subsidised by the Institute.



The Yorkshire spa of Harrogate is also involved in our plans for the future of some of our elderly deaf-blind residents, for we intend to replace Tate House by a new purpose-built home which will probably be the most up-to-date of its kind.

In line, too, with this same policy of adapting our amenities to fit changing patterns of blindness, we have closed our holiday home, Leeds House, in New Brighton. Although administered by the RNIB, it was owned by Leeds Incorporated Institution for the Blind, and the proceeds of the sale will go towards the purchase of a hotel in Blackpool which is to be opened as the Century Hotel (to commemorate the RNIB's Centenary) in time to receive blind holidaymakers during the 1968 season.

The Institute's concern to provide residential accommodation is not confined to the elderly.

As early as 1916 the Institute, recognising that blind workers taking advantage of the greater employment opportunities in London needed accommodation, opened its first hostel. It now runs two in West London and administers Pocklington Close, a block of bed-sitters in Hammersmith which it designed for the Pocklington Trust.

**REHABILITATION** We have mentioned our policy of adapting our services to meet the changing patterns of blindness among children and the elderly. The ways in which wars have

been fought have also affected our work on behalf of young blind adults.

In the First World War, it was the servicemen who were blinded, in the Second to a large extent the civilians.

In 1940 Sir Beachcroft Towse offered his own beautiful home at Goring-on-Thames as a rehabilitation centre for civilians who might be blinded by enemy action. Towse, a double V.C. of the Boer War who was blinded in action, had himself determined to live his new life as independently as possible and channel his energies to serving the blind. He had become a member of the Institute's Executive Council in 1901, and Vice-Chairman later that year. In 1922 he had succeeded Sir Washington Ranger as chairman of the Institute and received a knighthood in 1927 for his services to the blind and to ex-servicemen. On his resignation because of ill-health from the chairmanship of the Institute in 1944 he was unanimously elected President, a vacancy that had not been filled since the death of Sir Arthur Pearson in 1921.

Long Meadow, Towse's house, became the first of the Institute's homes of recovery and remained in use until his death in 1948. Two other homes followed, Oldbury Grange, Bridgnorth (now used for social rehabilitation) and America Lodge, Torquay, the gift of the British War Relief Society of the United States of America.

Individual tuition is necessary for complete mastery of the long-cane technique



At the end of the war, the Institute decided that all newly-blinded adults, whether casualties of war or not, stood in need of urgent help in the early days of their blindness, and America Lodge remained open. Manor House, another property in the same road, became the principal centre of activity when acquired in 1949.

As employment opportunities for the blind have increased over the years, so too has the number of newly-blinded adults with a useful working life before them who have taken advantage of the rehabilitation course offered by the RNIB at Torquay. An average of 400 residents a year pass through the centre, which can accommodate 72 students at any one time on a course normally lasting up to twelve weeks.

This year a new instructional block has been built in the grounds of Manor House and classes which used to be held in different parts of the house and grounds have been centralised under one roof. The beginners' class for new residents has been extended and capstan lathes introduced into the machine shop. Having played a leading role in the formulation and implementation of a national policy vis-a-vis the long cane, we have now appointed eight specialists who are available to give instruction in the technique at Torquay.

Before a newly-blinded person can be trained for an occupation, he must learn to carry out normal daily tasks such as reading, writing, eating and walking. The rehabilitation course at Torquay aims at developing existing senses to compensate for loss of sight while building up a person's confidence and assessing his aptitude for various occupations.

There is a rather different emphasis in the social rehabilitation course offered at our Oldbury Grange Centre to those newly-blinded adults who are not ultimately seeking employment.

**PERSONAL SERVICE** Dr. Armitage told the Royal Commission appointed in 1885 to investigate the condition of the blind and the means of increasing the number of blind persons qualified for employment that, unless the voluntary societies received a fillip from the state, it would be years before the Saxon system of after-care could be generally adopted in this country. In 1914, a debate in the House of Commons was followed by a resolution that the voluntary societies alone could not meet the needs of the blind. At last, in 1920, after continual pressure had been brought to bear on members of the government, the Blind Persons Act was passed.

Its most important provision was that local authorities should assume the responsibility for the welfare of the blind in their areas. A clause in the Act also allowed for the old age pension to be granted to blind persons before they had reached the normal retirement age.

The passing of the Act meant that the Institute was no longer responsible for visiting blind people in their homes, as it had done since it took over the London Home Teaching Society in 1915.

The work of the Institute's Services Department, which had its beginnings in the home teachers' reports of chronic cases of hardship among the blind they visited, was however unaffected by the changeover in responsibility and still handles applications for financial assistance through the administration of the many pensions from special funds with which we have been entrusted.

Since 1947, the Services Department has looked after the activities of the Guild of Blind Gardeners, founded in 1900 to encourage gardening by the blind as a "healthy and lucrative" pastime. The Guild has over 1,000 members who receive a 50 per cent rebate on the cost of seeds and tools to a value of £2 each year.

The Services Department will now assume responsibility for the unexpended balance of our special Centenary Fund, which will be used to augment normal assistance funds to the blind to meet any exceptional cases of difficulty and hardship where a financial grant would appear to be the best solution.

**WIRELESS FOR THE BLIND** If a registered blind person is unable to afford a radio set, the British Wireless for the Blind Fund will provide him with one.

In 1929, the BBC co-operated with the Institute, St. Dunstan's and local agencies for the blind in setting up the Fund, which the Institute now administers, and broadcasts every Christmas Day an annual appeal for funds.

The RNIB lost a beloved friend by the death of Miss Helen Keller. Following her appointment as a Vice-President in 1932, she presented the Institute with this portrait of herself with "Teacher", Anne Sullivan Macy (left).





**PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS** Although our work is primarily concerned with the welfare of those men, women and children in this country who are blind, we nevertheless believe that it is our duty to do all we can, within the scope of the limited finances available to us, to encourage research into the prevention and cure of blindness, an all-encompassing term which embraces a multitude of conditions. In broad outline, a blind person is one who cannot see at three metres, even with corrected vision, an object normally seen at sixty metres, although someone who can only see the same object from a distance of six metres is not usually considered blind.

For over thirty years, the Institute's Prevention of Blindness Committee has been aiding research projects with annual grants or contributing to the establishment of others.

In 1962 the Institute embarked upon a new venture by setting up the British Foundation for the Prevention of Blindness to undertake projects beyond the scope of its own Committee. Dr.

Dorothy Campbell, a member of the Committee, is now completing a composite report on the results of the research sponsored by both the Foundation and the Committee.

**THANKS** We have in the preceding pages tried to tell something of the Institute's work and of the way it has grown from its beginning a hundred years ago. The pattern of blind welfare we have described is necessarily sketched in broadest outline, but its purpose is clear: to ensure that blind people are enabled to live in a sighted world the fullest and most satisfying lives, with every opportunity to make to the community their own best contribution.

If we have achieved some success, it is due in great measure to the many voluntary helpers who have strengthened our work. To them we offer our thanks for their support, without which we could not have achieved so much.

*This progress story would not have been possible without a succession of devoted Executive heads, who have given direction to the faithful labours of so many others. To the present Director-General and his staff we again say thank you for their indefatigable labours exercised over a wide and varied field of services to the blind.*

# UNIFIED COLLECTING AGREEMENTS

Statement for Year ended 31st March, 1968

## Analysis of Amounts distributed to Other Participating Societies

### LOCAL SOCIETIES

1966/67 £		1967/68 £		1966/67 £		1967/68 £
	<b>ABERDEENSHIRE—</b>			1,010	Kesteven (Lincs.) Blind Society	1,222
	Aberdeen Town and County Association for			458	Lincoln Blind Society	482
2,309	Teaching the Blind in their Homes	2,446		5,016	Lindsey Blind Society	4,674
1,214	Royal Aberdeen Workshops for the Blind	1,194			<b>MONMOUTHSHIRE—</b>	
	<b>BEDFORDSHIRE—</b>				Association for the Blind of the County Borough	
1,261	N. Bedfordshire Society for Welfare of the Blind	1,016			of Newport and the Administrative County of	
1,162	S. Bedfordshire Society for Welfare of the Blind	1,270	6,419		Monmouth	6,333
	<b>BERKSHIRE—</b>				<b>NORFOLK—</b>	
2,651	Berkshire County Blind Society	2,690			Great Yarmouth Blind and Handicapped Persons	
1,307	Reading Association for Welfare of the Blind	1,236	617		Sub-Committee	592
	<b>BRECONSHIRE—</b>		3,786		Norwich Institution for the Blind	3,856
1,184	Breconshire Association for the Welfare of the Blind	1,363			<b>NOTHUMBHERLAND—</b>	
	<b>BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—</b>			5,254	Newcastle Agencies for the Blind	5,978
4,167	Buckinghamshire Association for the Blind	3,962			<b>NOTH WALES—</b>	
	<b>CAMBRIDGESHIRE—</b>			2,212	North Wales Society for the Blind	2,527
2,312	Cambridgeshire Society for the Blind	3,527			<b>OXFORDSHIRE—</b>	
	<b>CHESHIRE—</b>			3,186	Oxford Society for the Blind	3,268
3,643	Chester Blind Welfare Society	3,616			<b>PEMBROKESHIRE—</b>	
913	Macclesfield Society for the Blind	1,044			Pembrokeshire Blind Society	560
612	Stockport Institute for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb	617			<b>PERTSHIRE AND KINROSS-SHIRE</b>	
50	Walley Voluntary Blind Welfare Committee	50	1,571		Pertshire and Kinross-shire Society for the Blind	1,576
	<b>CORNWALL—</b>			402	<b>RADNORSHIRE—</b>	
3,574	Cornwall County Association for the Blind	4,212			Radnor Association for the Blind	388
	<b>DERBYSHIRE—</b>			1,135	<b>SOMERSET—</b>	
4,112	Derbyshire Association for the Blind	4,478	4,209		Bath Society for the Blind	1,337
	<b>DEVON—</b>				Somerset County Association for the Blind	4,638
5,193	Devon County Association for the Blind	5,797			<b>STAFFORD—</b>	
813	Exeter Society for the Blind	1,000			The City of Stoke-on-Trent Blind Welfare Voluntary	
—	South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind	1,307			Association	2,172
	<b>DORSET—</b>				<b>SUFFOLK—</b>	
1,696	Dorset County Association for the Blind	1,885		961	Ipswich Blind Society	1,011
	<b>DUNDEE, ANGUS AND SOUTH</b>			2,294	West Suffolk Voluntary Association for the Blind	2,388
	<b>KINCARDINE—</b>				<b>SURREY—</b>	
1,163	Royal Dundee Institution for the Blind	1,764	3,382		Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind	3,561
	Dundee Mission to the Outdoor Blind				<b>SUSSEX—</b>	
	Forfarshire Mission to the Blind		911		Brighton Society for the Welfare of the Blind	1,162
	<b>DURHAM—</b>				Society for the Social Welfare of the Blind in	
521	Darlington Society for the Blind	369	780		Eastbourne	805
326	South Shields Society for the Welfare of the Blind	344	2,866		East Sussex Association for the Blind	2,187
	Sunderland and Durham County Incorporated		313		Hastings Voluntary Association for the Blind	289
3,219	Royal Institution for the Blind	3,147	3,150		West Sussex Association for the Blind	3,934
	<b>EDINBURGH AND SOUTH-EAST</b>				<b>WILTSHIRE—</b>	
	<b>SCOTLAND—</b>				Swindon Branch of Wiltshire Association for the	
4,730	Society for Welfare and Teaching of the Blind	4,472	973		Care of the Blind	1,178
	<b>ESSEX—</b>		3,028		Wiltshire Association for the Care of the Blind	3,624
7,650	Essex County Association for the Blind	8,046			<b>YORKSHIRE—</b>	
	<b>FIFE—</b>			2,662	Cleveland and South Durham Institute for the Blind	2,920
1,215	Fife Society for the Blind	1,326	597		Colne and Holme Valleys Joint Committee for the	
	<b>GLAMORGAN—</b>				Blind	560
8,474	Glamorgan County Blind Welfare Association	8,970	2,397		Doncaster and District Home Teaching Association	
2,136	Merthyr Tydfil Institution for the Blind	2,117			for the Blind	2,201
	<b>GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND—</b>				Goole and District Voluntary Committee for the	
13,068	The Society for the Blind in Glasgow and the West	13,284	159		Blind	174
	of Scotland		899		Halifax Society for the Blind	956
	<b>GLOUCESTERSHIRE—</b>		773		Harrogate and District Society for the Blind	874
4,741	Bristol Royal School and Workshop for the Blind	4,962	1,004		Huddersfield Society for the Blind	1,067
750	Gloucester City (Voluntary) Blind Association	1,052	1,327		Keighley and District Association for the Blind	1,778
5,431	Gloucestershire County Association for the Blind	5,028			Klveton and Rotherham Rural Voluntary Committee	
	<b>HAMPSHIRE—</b>			341	for the Blind	265
1,098	Bournemouth Blind Aid Society	1,179			Leeds Incorporated Institution for the Blind and the	
	Southampton Association for the Welfare of		1,622		Deaf and Dumb	1,416
1,886	the Blind	1,524	6,661		Leeds Voluntary Committee for the Welfare of the	
	<b>HEREFORDSHIRE—</b>				Blind	6,102
1,649	Herefordshire County Association for the Blind	1,988			North Riding Voluntary Committee for the Welfare	
	<b>HERTFORDSHIRE—</b>		1,920		of the Blind	1,880
6,618	Hertfordshire Society for the Blind	6,880			Pudsey Voluntary Committee for the Welfare of	
	<b>HUNTINGDONSHIRE—</b>			355	the Blind	295
	County of Huntingdon and Peterborough		236		Rawmarsh and District Blind Welfare Committee	233
1,045	Society for the Blind	1,089			Rotherham Voluntary Committee for the Welfare	
	<b>ISLE OF MAN—</b>			888	of the Blind	860
706	Manx Blind Welfare Society	705	128		Saddleworth and District Committee for the Blind	117
	<b>ISLE OF WIGHT—</b>		404		Scarborough Society for the Welfare of the Blind	380
957	Isle of Wight Society for the Blind	1,074			Selby and District Voluntary Committee for the	
	<b>KENT—</b>		126		Blind	141
387	Canterbury Voluntary Association for the Blind	379			Settle, Bowland and Sedburgh Blind Persons	
	<b>LANCASHIRE—</b>		367		Welfare Committee	258
	Accrington and District Institution for the Blind				Thorne and District Voluntary Committee for the	
260	and Prevention of Blindness	307	109		Blind	122
	Bleekburn and District Joint Finance Committee		160		Todmorden Society for the Blind	141
927	for the Blind	778			West Riding Voluntary Association for the Blind	
457	Cetholic Blind Institute Liverpool	748	2,041		(Wekelield Area)	1,887
237	Heywood and Whitfield Blind Welfare Society	199	682		Yorkshire School for the Blind	525
	Liverpool Workshops and Birkenhead Society for					
6,908	the Blind (Inc.)	7,525	202,039			214,857
4,647	Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society	5,059				
	Oldham Home Teaching Voluntary Sub-Committee					
304	of the Welfare Services Committee	275				
438	Rochdale and District Blind Welfare Society	468	26,087		National Library for the Blind	26,707
346	Southport Blind Persons Committee	268	8,134		Royal Normal College for the Blind	8,268
	<b>LINCOLNSHIRE—</b>		5,500		Scottish Braille Press	5,500
1,115	Boston and Holland Blind Society	1,386				
	County Borough of Grimsby Blind Welfare Sub-					
666	Committee	561	£241,760		Total amount distributed	£255,332

### OTHER NATIONAL BODIES

# LEGACIES, 1967-68

We acknowledge with most grateful thanks the following benefactions by Will received during the year:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Adams, Mr. C. . . . .	20	0	0	Buxton, Mrs. M. . . . .	1,181	1	8	Duncan, Mrs. A. . . . .	577	17	4
Adcock, Mrs. C. A. . . . .	89	0	0	Caldwell, Mrs. E. A. . . . .	2,090	0	0	Dunn, Mrs. E. S. . . . .	265	3	5
Aikman, Miss G. M. . . . .	2,434	7	3	Caldwell, Miss M. . . . .	291	10	10	Dyson, Mrs. B. L. . . . .	100	0	0
Aiston, Miss J. M. . . . .	500	0	0	Campbell, Mr. J. S. . . . .	37	0	7	Dyson, Mrs. S. E. . . . .	200	0	0
Alderman, Sarah Ann . . . . .	4	0	0	Campkin, Mr. A. J. . . . .	260	9	3	Edwards, Mrs. M. A. . . . .	181	13	4
Alker, Miss M. . . . .	300	0	0	Cannon, Miss B. M. . . . .	1,454	19	4	Elder, Mrs. E. M. . . . .	12	9	
Allen, Mr. H. R. K. . . . .	2,132	1	7	Card, Mrs. G. . . . .	2,500	0	0	Elliott, Mr. W. E. . . . .	151	8	7
Allerton, Mr. H. . . . .	700	0	0	Carden, Miss J. . . . .	927	18	7	Ellison, Mr. E. . . . .	6,000	0	0
Allfrey, Miss B. E. . . . .	3	10	0	Carline, Mrs. N. E. . . . .	200	0	0	Ensor, Miss M. V. . . . .	230	0	11
Alston, Miss E. E. . . . .	931	17	10	Carpenter, Mrs. F. M. . . . .	150	0	0	Etherington, Mrs. E. A. C. . . . .	250	0	0
Amor, Miss V. V. . . . .	1,217	12	3	Carter, Mrs. D. V. . . . .	21	9	9	Evans, Miss E. M. . . . .	303	1	9
Anderson, Miss E. A. . . . .	1,000	0	0	Casella, Mrs. W. D. . . . .	100	0	0	Evans, Mr. G. . . . .	35	11	7
Anderson, Mrs. M. J. . . . .	200	0	0	Cashmore, Miss H. . . . .	600	0	0	Evans, Miss H. . . . .	50	0	0
Andrew, Miss L. . . . .	50	0	0	Cather, Mrs. J. . . . .	200	0	0	Evans, Mrs. S. E. . . . .	750	0	0
Anonymous . . . . .	460	0	0	Chamberlain, Mr. G. P. . . . .	2,000	0	0	Evans, Miss S. E. . . . .	280	14	1
Arkle, Mr. H. . . . .	862	15	0	Champkin, Mrs. F. M. S. . . . .	1	17	6	Evis, Mrs. D. L. . . . .	1,000	0	0
Armstrong, Miss M. H. A. . . . .	20	0	0	Childs, Mr. A. R. . . . .	100	0	0	Ewers, Mrs. A. E. . . . .	100	0	0
Arnold, Miss A. F. . . . .	100	0	0	Childs, Miss F. . . . .	30	0	0	Fagelund, Miss V. H. . . . .	50	0	0
Arrowsmith, Mrs. A. E. . . . .	250	0	0	Church, Mrs. M. E. . . . .	2,000	0	0	Farr, Mr. L. . . . .	25	0	0
Attenborough, Mr. S. . . . .	566	12	0	Churchill, Mr. S. C. . . . .	635	18	1	Fassam, Mrs. E. . . . .	70	6	5
Austin, Miss F. E. R. . . . .	300	0	0	Clapton, Mrs. E. J. . . . .	557	17	9	Fearn, Miss M. M. . . . .	865	2	8
Avery, Mrs. W. E. . . . .	712	8	6	Clardige, Miss A. . . . .	1,112	14	5	Featherstonhaugh, Mrs. J. H. . . . .	100	0	0
Baguley, Mr. F. . . . .	3	0	0	Clarke, Mrs. C. C. . . . .	743	1	0	Fenwick, Miss V. M. . . . .	125	0	0
Baguley, Mr. J. H. . . . .	250	0	0	Clarke, Mr. E. F. . . . .	1,930	16	5	Ferrier, Mr. W. A. . . . .	620	0	0
Bailey, Miss H. D. M. . . . .	3,498	9	0	Clarke, Mrs. H. M. . . . .	272	11	6	Fessenden, Mrs. A. A. . . . .	3,939	11	4
Bailey, Dr. L. D. . . . .	200	0	0	Clarke, Mr. S. . . . .	1,500	0	0	Fielder, Miss R. H. . . . .	20	0	0
Bainbridge, Mrs. E. M. . . . .	200	0	0	Clayton, Miss M. . . . .	100	0	0	Fitzjohn, Mrs. E. . . . .	1,476	10	4
Balshaw, Mrs. P. . . . .	200	0	0	Clegg, Mrs. A. . . . .	100	0	0	Fletcher, Miss G. . . . .	75	0	0
Barber, Mrs. B. F. E. . . . .	695	6	10	Cliffe, Edith . . . . .	3,373	8	0	Fletcher, Mrs. G. G. . . . .	1,072	17	1
Barker, Mrs. G. M. . . . .	100	0	0	Cloete, Miss A. F. . . . .	394	10	7	Ford, Miss E. A. . . . .	857	10	0
Barlow, Miss S. H. . . . .	452	19	7	Cochran, Miss G. A. . . . .	394	10	7	Ford, Mrs. M. . . . .	4,000	0	0
Barnes, Miss B. A. . . . .	100	0	0	Coldwell, Mrs. M. K. . . . .	40	3	4	Foster, Mrs. M. . . . .	100	0	0
Barnes, C. J. . . . .	100	0	0	Cole, Mr. H. A. J. . . . .	170	0	0	Fox, Mr. E. D. . . . .	500	0	0
Barnett, Miss I. F. L. . . . .	50	0	0	Coles, Mrs. L. M. . . . .	379	14	3	Franklin, Mr. C. . . . .	100	0	0
Bartlett, Miss E. M. . . . .	300	0	0	Collett, Mrs. M. R. . . . .	541	0	4	French, Mrs. M. . . . .	179	19	11
Baskin, Mr. W. . . . .	300	0	0	Collier, Mrs. E. A. . . . .	50	0	0	Friedeberg, Miss E. L. . . . .	100	0	0
Bateman, Mrs. M. H. . . . .	655	11	7	Collings, Mrs. G. B. . . . .	399	15	2	Fuge, Mrs. E. . . . .	721	7	9
Batten, Mrs. E. P. . . . .	39	7	6	Compton, Minnie . . . . .	200	0	0	Fuller, Mrs. E. S. . . . .	750	0	0
Battersby, Miss A. A. . . . .	100	0	0	Connell, Mrs. A. M. . . . .	3,000	0	0	Galloway, Miss C. A. . . . .	2,967	18	4
Bedford, Mr. A. L. . . . .	576	17	5	Cook, Mr. M. . . . .	560	5	0	Gass, Mr. W. G. . . . .	2,474	3	10
Beesty, Mrs. L. C. . . . .	412	0	6	Cook, Mrs. M. A. . . . .	250	0	0	Gawith, Miss C. A. . . . .	100	0	0
Bell, Mrs. A. . . . .	3,000	0	0	Cook, Mrs. R. . . . .	100	0	0	Gibbins, Mr. M. . . . .	50	0	0
Bender, Miss J. H. . . . .	100	0	0	Cooper, Mrs. G. I. . . . .	50	0	0	Gilbert, Mrs. E. A. . . . .	614	13	4
Bennett, Miss D. M. . . . .	201	5	6	Cooper, Mrs. M. . . . .	698	1	9	Gill, Mrs. E. M. . . . .	50	0	0
Bennett, Mrs. M. L. . . . .	2,736	16	11	Cooper, Mrs. W. . . . .	966	3	11	Gilling, Mrs. D. A. . . . .	25	0	0
Bentham, Miss J. B. . . . .	50	0	0	Costa, Miss B. . . . .	10	6	5	Gillmore, Mrs. W. T. . . . .	50	0	0
Berry, Mr. G. . . . .	155	4	7	Coulson, Mrs. E. A. . . . .	444	15	6	Glanford, Mrs. A. J. . . . .	100	0	0
Berry, Mrs. J. . . . .	50	0	0	Cowley, Miss E. E. . . . .	2,655	19	7	Glanley, Miss A. M. . . . .	3,168	16	3
Berry, Mrs. M. . . . .	411	15	11	Cowton, Miss E. . . . .	100	0	0	Glenney, Mrs. E. A. . . . .	500	0	0
Betchley, Mr. S. . . . .	1,803	10	1	Crabtree, Mr. H. . . . .	100	0	0	Gobold, Miss B. . . . .	4,093	16	4
Biggs, Mrs. J. A. . . . .	157	10	10	Crocker, Mrs. A. . . . .	50	0	0	Goodman, Mrs. M. . . . .	1,000	0	0
Billings, Miss B. G. . . . .	100	0	0	Crocket, Miss L. F. . . . .	122	11	4	Goodwin, Miss C. . . . .	34	1	6
Blackburn, Miss E. . . . .	982	12	7	Cross, Miss E. M. . . . .	100	0	0	Gordon, Mr. S. C. . . . .	2,431	15	6
Blackmore, Mr. A. G. . . . .	6,211	11	4	Cubberley, Mr. H. S. . . . .	100	0	0	Goring, Mr. J. . . . .	100	0	0
Blanchard, Miss E. . . . .	100	0	0	Cudham, Mr. E. W. . . . .	1,000	0	0	Gosling, Mr. A. E. . . . .	1,100	0	0
Blatchford, Mr. C. . . . .	641	5	11	Cullingworth, Mrs. H. M. . . . .	100	12	7	Goth, Mr. E. . . . .	1,330	2	2
Blatherwick, Mrs. E. J. . . . .	100	0	0	Dainton, Mr. E. G. . . . .	960	12	1	Goude, Mr. G. R. . . . .	1,250	0	0
Blunn, Mrs. J. . . . .	911	15	5	Darsley, Mrs. E. P. C. . . . .	100	0	0	Gould, Miss H. . . . .	200	0	0
Blythe, Miss F. . . . .	50	0	0	Davidson, Mr. L. A. (to perpetuate Mr. Davidson's memory)	100	0	0	Gourfinkel, Mrs. S. . . . .	650	0	0
Blythe, Miss H. F. . . . .	50	0	0	Davies, Miss B. . . . .	2,000	0	0	Grantham, Miss E. M. . . . .	1,685	8	4
Blythe, Mr. S. B. and Mrs. F. . . . .	1,701	16	9	Davies, Mrs. C. . . . .	50	0	0	Gray, Miss E. M. . . . .	938	12	9
Bodenham, Mrs. F. . . . .	817	7	3	Davies, Mrs. C. M. . . . .	50	0	0	Gray, Mr. H. . . . .	100	0	0
Bolas, Mrs. E. D. . . . .	500	0	0	Davies, Mrs. E. . . . .	100	0	0	Greatbatch, Miss A. E. . . . .	1	11	6
Bolton, Miss M. . . . .	200	0	0	Davies, Mrs. E. M. . . . .	500	0	0	Green, Mr. H. . . . .	536	10	0
Bonsor, Martha . . . . .	200	0	0	Davies, Mr. G. . . . .	100	0	0	Greenaway, Mr. A. J. . . . .	62	12	3
Booth, Mrs. A. E. . . . .	532	9	1	Davies, Mrs. M. A. . . . .	30	0	0	Greenwood, Miss A. E. . . . .	1,500	0	0
Booth, Miss H. . . . .	250	0	0	Davies, Miss M. M. J. . . . .	5	0	0	Gregson, Mr. A. E. . . . .	656	1	3
Bootland, Miss A. . . . .	66	8	8	Davies, Mr. P. V. . . . .	250	0	0	Griffiths, Miss E. L. . . . .	1,733	4	10
Bourne, Miss E. C. . . . .	20	0	0	Davies, Mr. W. F. . . . .	240	13	5	Growse, Mrs. O. M. . . . .	6,653	18	8
Bowen, Miss A. . . . .	52	13	4	Davis, Mr. A. W. . . . .	600	0	0	Hacker, Mr. J. G. . . . .	231	11	5
Boyes, Mr. H. . . . .	737	5	9	Davis, Mrs. E. . . . .	236	6	7	Haggas, Miss A. A. . . . .	7,690	0	0
Bradberry, Emily Maud . . . . .	674	13	7	Davis, Mr. E. J. . . . .	81	1	10	Halestrap, Mrs. E. G. . . . .	3,187	19	3
Braithwaite, Miss E. . . . .	1,463	18	2	Davis, Miss J. . . . .	500	0	0	Hall, Mrs. E. . . . .	400	0	0
Brown, Mr. H. . . . .	2,750	0	0	Day, Mr. N. H. . . . .	100	0	0	Hall, Mr. J. T. . . . .	94	4	2
Bretlauch, Miss A. H. . . . .	810	3	1	Day, Mr. W. J. . . . .	100	0	0	Hambrook, Mr. R. F. . . . .	75	0	0
Briscoe, Mrs. M. L. R. . . . .	2,194	1	3	Dear, Miss E. M. . . . .	81	4	9	Hancock, Mr. L. S. . . . .	100	0	0
Brogden, Mr. F. . . . .	100	0	0	Dennant, Miss C. B. . . . .	67	16	0	Hansford, Mr. E. W. H. . . . .	500	0	0
Brooks, Miss E. . . . .	1,750	15	2	Dennis, Mrs. D. M. . . . .	10	0	0	Harding, Eliza Ellen . . . . .	1,430	13	3
Brown, Mr. A. . . . .	505	11	9	Devis, Mrs. E. . . . .	25	16	8	Harding, Eliza Evelyn . . . . .	1,566	9	4
Brown, Miss A. J. . . . .	637	18	2	Diamond, Mr. W. . . . .	716	6	8	Hards, Mrs. C. . . . .	20	0	0
Brown, Miss C. A. . . . .	3,514	15	3	Diver, Mr. O. F. . . . .	500	0	0	Harper, Mr. W. D. . . . .	3,000	0	0
Brown, Mr. C. A. J. . . . .	1,135	9	10	Dixon, Miss A. C. . . . .	150	0	0	Harris, Mrs. M. . . . .	250	0	0
Brown, Mrs. E. . . . .	500	0	0	Dixon, Miss G. C. . . . .	2,950	0	0	Harrop, Miss A. . . . .	100	0	0
Brown, Miss E. G. . . . .	150	0	0	Dobell, Mr. J. P. M. . . . .	45	4	11	Hart, Mr. P. J. . . . .	98	17	4
Brown, Miss J. H. S. . . . .	2,450	0	0	Dobson, Miss M. C. . . . .	100	0	0	Harvey, Miss B. M. . . . .	191	19	6
Buckley, Mr. T. A. . . . .	16	0	0	Dodgeon, Mr. T. . . . .	50	0	0	Hawkes, Mr. C. H. . . . .	62	10	0
Bull, Mrs. B. . . . .	100	0	0	Dolphon, Mr. J. . . . .	50	0	0	Hawkins, Mrs. C. . . . .	30	0	0
Bullimore, Mr. W. R. . . . .	449	10	0	Dorey, Mr. R. . . . .	300	0	0	Haye, Miss M. D. . . . .	300	0	0
Bundy, Mr. W. . . . .	200	0	0	Douglas, Mrs. M. . . . .	100	0	0	Hayton, Miss E. E. . . . .	350	0	0
Burkett, Mrs. P. E. . . . .	1,000	0	0	Downs, Miss L. G. . . . .	100	0	0	Hazeldine, Mrs. P. E. . . . .	100	0	0
Burns, Capt. Kingsley . . . . .	304	10	0	Duce, Mrs. E. . . . .	158	17	5	Head, Mrs. N. L. . . . .	1,131	9	5
Bush, Miss R. . . . .	25	0	0	Dukes, Mr. W. J. . . . .	258	8	1	Hene, Mrs. E. . . . .	50	0	0
Butcher, Mr. C. . . . .	1,400	0	0	Dunbar, Miss W. S. . . . .	584	14	8	Hewitt, Miss S. . . . .	30	6	8
Butt, Mr. D. H. N. . . . .	200	0	0	Duncalf, Mrs. A. E. . . . .	1,645	1	10	Hicks, Mrs. I. B. . . . .	50	0	0
Butt, Miss H. L. . . . .	575	11	9					Hill, Mrs. E. E. . . . .	100	0	0



	£	s.	d.
Hirst, Mrs. A.	1,516	1	0
Hoare, Mrs. E. M.	100	0	0
Hockley, Mrs. J. M.	200	0	0
Hodgkinson, Miss I.	150	2	9
Hogen, Mrs. K.	836	3	8
Holden, Miss M.	25	0	0
Hollis, Miss W. H.	25	0	0
Holman, Mr. G. W.	125	0	0
Holt, Miss A.	7,112	16	10
Holwell, Miss G. W.	3,647	5	8
Hopkins, Miss D. N. R.	673	13	2
Hopper, Mr. W. E.	3,755	7	3
Howe, Mr. A. V.	250	0	0
Howlett, Mr. F.	7,668	4	4
Hubbard, Mr. H. M.	100	0	0
Hudson, Mr. A.	2,450	0	0
Hudson, Mrs. E. F.	2,850	0	0
Hudson, Mrs. E. J.	1,750	0	0
Hudson, Mrs. M. J.	793	5	3
Hughes, Mrs. E. M.	100	0	0
Hughes, Miss J. M.	100	0	0
Hunt, Mr. T. G.	565	15	8
Hunter, Mrs. C. A. K.	4	15	0
Hurd, Mrs. E. E. M.	1,145	2	0
Ives, Mr. T. C.	956	14	2
James, Mr. G. W.	4,000	0	0
Jemson, Mrs. M.	34	17	3
Jefferies, Mrs. V. L.	1,880	0	0
Jenkin, Mr. A. W.	182	15	5
Jenkins, Mr. D.	200	0	0
Jervis, Miss L. A.	50	0	0
Jesson, Miss L. B.	3,000	0	0
Johnson, Miss A.	200	0	0
Johnson, Mrs. E.	1,042	3	2
Johnson, Miss F. M.	189	13	0
Jones, Mr. A.	1,345	3	2
Jones, Mrs. A. S. A.	2,874	16	5
Jones, Mrs. E. A.	30	0	0
Jones, Mr. E. C.	105	0	0
Jones, Mr. J.	300	0	0
Jones, Miss J. M.	26	8	3
Jones, Miss Margaret	23	6	8
Jones, Miss Margaret	2,391	10	8
Jones, Mrs. G.	1,326	3	3
Jones, Mr. T. A.	1,987	8	0
Jones, Mr. W. N. Rowlett	1,000	0	0
Kaminski, Mrs. B.	1,433	17	6
Kenney, Mr. T. W. C.	2	19	9
Kerley, Mr. H.	731	8	8
Ketchen, Mrs. C. M.	664	17	8
Ketchen, Mr. T. C.	5,562	5	1
Keys, Miss M. J.	5,260	7	0
Kinchen, Miss E. A. G.	50	0	0
King, Miss A.	1,000	0	0
King, Mrs. D. M.	373	9	2
King, Mr. H. P.	50	0	0
Kirkman, Mr. W. E.	100	0	0
Knifton, Mr. J. C.	500	0	0
Ladd, Mr. D. E.	310	13	6
Leight, Mrs. E. A.	21	11	3
Lembert, Miss A.	150	0	0
Letus, Miss C.	26	13	9
Lewrence, Mrs. J. L.	150	8	5
Lewrence, Miss M. L.	42	8	8
Leycock, Mrs. N. J.	100	0	0
Lee, Miss J. E.	1,011	6	7
Lee, Mr. S.	100	0	0
Leeming, Mrs. M. E.	47	1	2
Lees, Mrs. N.	25	0	0
Lempriere, Miss F. B.	300	0	0
Levy, Mrs. D. L.	10	0	0
Lewis, Miss G. M.	615	0	8
Lewis, Mrs. P. M. F.	50	0	0
Lewis, Mr. W.	671	17	11
Linde, Mrs. D. A.	17,255	0	0
Lindley, Mr. M.	6,656	1	2
Lister, Mrs. F.	504	9	9
Lloyd, Miss F. A.	171	8	7
Lockie, Mr. J. L.	200	0	0
Lomax, Mrs. M.	3,922	6	7
Lovely, Mrs. E.	250	0	0
Lowe, Mrs. A. H.	6	14	11
Lyon, Mrs. E. F.	2,324	18	9
Machine, Miss M. A.	197	0	0
Mallett, Mrs. E. M.	500	0	0
Marcom, Miss E.	50	11	5
Marlo, Miss A. M.	50	0	0
Merler, Miss F. M.	200	0	0
Marsh, Miss E. H.	100	0	0
Marsh, Mrs. M. E. W.	400	0	0
Marshall, Mr. A.	187	1	11
Martin, Mrs. A.	1,174	16	1
Meslin, Mr. F. T.	1,658	1	3
Meson, Mrs. H.	10	0	2
Mason, Mr. J. W.	470	5	2
Meson, Mr. S. B.	18	6	0
Meson, Mr. T.	100	0	0
Methies, Meior J. H.	3,977	16	0
Matthews, Mrs. I.	100	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Melville, Miss D.	1,056	16	5
Metzner, Miss E. H.	1,350	0	0
Milbourne, Mr. A. H.	250	0	0
Miller, Mrs. L. L.	568	4	8
Mills, Mrs. E. A.	2,672	17	11
Mills, Mrs. M.	996	6	3
Mills, Mrs. S. A.	237	19	8
Milward, Miss H. M.	25	0	0
Mitchell, Mrs. E. P.	539	0	8
Montgomery, Mrs. G.	250	0	0
Moore, Mrs. N. P.	908	12	0
Morcom, Miss H. B.	500	0	0
Morgan, Miss E.	3,292	8	11
Morgan, Mrs. E. O.	170	0	0
Morgen, Mr. W.	30	0	0
Mountford, Mrs. C.	2	14	3
Mower, Mr. W. J.	1,121	6	1
Murch, Mrs. M. A.	500	0	0
Muschamp, Miss A. G.	379	1	8
Muzzell, Mr. G.	100	0	0
MacFarlane, Miss H. B.	500	0	0
MacGregor, Miss D. K.	3,870	18	6
McCendless, Mr. D.	200	0	0
McCurdy, Mr. C. A.	4	8	10
McCurdy, Mrs. M. F.	1,000	0	0
McKuckle, Annie Ritchie	773	14	10
McLachen, Miss A.	800	0	0
Naven, Miss B. M.	250	0	0
Nelms, Mrs. M. L.	571	16	8
Nelson, Mr. H. J.	8,658	3	8
Newton, Mr. J. W.	1,042	4	2
Nicholl, Mr. G.	68	13	7
Nicholson, Lady Dorothy	1,000	0	0
Nicholson, Mrs. M. L.	1,000	0	0
Nicholson, Mr. T. C., M.A.	1,000	0	0
Noble, Mrs. E. L.	100	0	0
Normen, Miss A.	20	0	0
Norris, Miss B. L. A.	922	8	0
Norton, Mrs. A.	100	0	0
Nuttall, Mrs. G. L.	861	5	0
Ogilvy, Mrs. E. J.	250	0	0
Oldfield, Mr. W. O.	200	0	0
Oldroyd, Miss D.	20	0	0
Oliver, Mrs. E.	518	4	6
Osborne, Mrs. C.	1,639	16	0
Owen, Mr. C. S.	419	19	10
Padley, Mr. H. A.	22	12	1
Page, Mrs. H.	100	0	0
Pager, Mrs. M. M.	819	17	4
Pager, Mr. W. L.	26	13	4
Pallister, Mrs. E. J.	100	0	0
Palmer, Mr. W. H.	250	0	0
Penk, Mr. G. J.	1,000	0	0
Parker, Miss A.	100	0	0
Perkhous, Mr. R. C. H.	63	0	10
Parkin, Mrs. L. M.	100	0	0
Patten, Mr. J. F.	170	11	1
Payne, Mr. L. T.	500	0	0
Payton, Maryann	479	4	11
Pearson, Mrs. E. A. (in memory of Jonas and Edith A. Pearson)	50	0	0
Pearson, Mrs. E. B.	100	0	0
Pearson, Miss L. A.	1,815	18	1
Peel, Miss M. E.	100	0	0
Pegler, Mrs. R.	554	5	5
Penderel, Mrs. E.	200	0	0
Phillips, Mr. J. H.	100	0	0
Pickett, Miss C.	1,345	6	1
Pilot, Mrs. G.	151	0	0
Pipes, Mrs. L. E.	485	19	5
Pitt, Miss D. M.	12	2	0
Plews, Miss A. J.	70	14	0
Plews, Miss M. E.	70	14	0
Plumb, Mrs. B. H.	300	0	0
Porteous, Mrs. E. S.	50	0	0
Postles, Mrs. G.	2,261	4	8
Poulter, Mrs. K. J.	20	0	0
Powell, Miss C.	352	2	10
Preston, Mrs. C. L.	10	0	0
Price, Mrs. M. T.	25	0	0
Proehl, Mrs. E.	210	17	0
Pugh, Mrs. E.	25	0	0
Purser, Mr. W. H. C.	250	0	0
Querry, Mr. W. H. E.	50	0	0
Queyley, Miss G. M.	50	0	0
Quiney, Miss E. B.	149	17	6
Reillon, Mrs. S. A.	100	0	0
Ranshaw, Mrs. R. H.	100	0	0
Rea, Mrs. C. E.	2,154	14	8
Rea, Miss K. M.	1,240	0	0
Read, Mr. F.	500	0	0
Redmond, Mrs. E.	598	11	4
Redmond, Mr. S.	200	0	0
Renton, Miss F. A.	57	6	1
Reynolds, Mrs. G.	50	0	0
Reynolds, Mr. T. B.	7,667	18	0
Rhodes, Mr. A. L.	1,175	0	0
Rhodes, Mrs. S.	167	4	7
Richards, Miss L.	2,273	14	10

	£	s.	d.
Ridley, Mrs. R. E.	100	0	0
Riley, Miss E. W.	15	1	0
Roberts, Mrs. M. A.	250	0	0
Robertson, Mrs. C. I.	1,000	0	0
Robertson, Miss J. M.	200	0	0
Robertson, Miss M. B. H.	57	3	6
Robinson, Mr. D.	2,247	16	4
Robinson, Mrs. L.	50	0	0
Robus, Miss C.	646	10	8
Rodway, Miss M.	100	0	0
Rollinson, Mr. B.	1,000	0	0
Rolt, Miss A. A. L.	150	0	0
Rose, Mrs. A. E.	10	0	0
Rosen, Mr. A.	100	0	0
Rothwell, Mr. A. E.	987	15	1
Rowe, Miss L.	120	0	0
Rowe, Miss M.	202	7	9
Rowlands, Miss L. M.	1,204	13	6
Rubens, Mr. J. M.	255	17	6
Ryder, Miss M. M.	2,000	0	0
Rymond, Mrs. A.	100	0	0
Salisbury, Mrs. M. G.	168	10	8
Sanson, Mr. F.	1,000	0	0
Saunders, Mr. K. P.	10	0	0
Savill, Mr. A. G.	9	15	11
Scardfield, Mrs. K. L.	698	5	9
Schneider, Mr. L.	50	0	0
Schulze, Mrs. J.	231	18	2
Scott, Mrs. L.	207	18	9
Scrimshaw, Miss E. M.	35	14	6
Searle, Miss C. J.	250	0	0
Selby, Lillian	4,474	6	5
Seil, Miss E. A.	1,028	10	9
Sellwood, Mrs. B.	1,717	0	4
Seward, Miss C. M.	197	10	0
Sharp, Mrs. J. H.	500	0	0
Shears, Mrs. E. M.	1,399	10	7
Shetborne, Mrs. E. J.	2,256	11	2
Shillcock, Mr. F. J.	200	0	0
Sjord, Mr. S.	300	0	0
Shuttleworth, Mrs. E.	1,000	0	0
Siddall, Miss B.	200	0	0
Silcock, Mr. W. R.	2	0	0
Simmors, Mr. D. M.	223	14	8
Sirett, Mr. A. H.	37	6	3
Skinner, Miss F. E.	150	0	0
Slack, Miss E. M.	9,000	0	0
Slater, Mr. S.	25	0	0
Slatter, Miss V. M.	7,322	18	7
Slettery, Mr. F. W.	100	0	0
Smith, Mrs. D.	1,000	0	0
Smith, Elizabeth Gertrude	100	0	0
Smith, Mr. G. J.	939	19	7
Smith, Miss H.	250	0	0
Smith, The Rev. J. A.	50	0	0
Smith, Mr. J. J.	100	0	0
Smith, Mr. J. W.	1	0	0
Smith, Miss M.	25	0	0
Smith, Miss M. A.	8,000	0	0
Somers, Miss E. D.	1,000	0	0
Speer, Mrs. E. M.	50	0	0
Spence, Mr. G.	100	0	0
Spredbury, Mrs. L. L.	25	0	0
Stapleton, Miss E.	39	13	4
Steele, Mr. W. J.	100	0	0
Steil, Mrs. E. D.	8	0	0
Streton, Mrs. L.	300	0	0
Summer, Mrs. F. A.	100	0	0
Swaddle, Miss M. A.	30	0	0
Swaine, Mr. W.	930	16	11
Swan, Mr. P.	120	0	0
Sweet, Mrs. M. C.	55	13	10
Symms, Miss A. M.	66	14	5
Tenner, Major H. O'S. F.	200	0	0
Terling, Mrs. L.	800	0	0
Tart, Miss M. A.	221	1	3
Taylor, Mrs. E. B.	350	0	0
Taylor, Mr. F. M.	10	0	0
Taylor, Mr. H. J.	1,000	0	0
Taylor, Miss S.	4	17	0
Taylor, Mr. S. J.	15	0	0
Taylor, Mr. W. G.	327	17	11
Teasdale, Miss I.	3,236	14	8
Terry, Mr. L. H.	2,000	0	0
Thain, Miss A.	368	8	2
Theobald, Miss L.	1,000	0	0
Thickpenny, Mrs. C. E.	10,000	0	0
Thomes, Edith Mery	910	19	9
Thomes, Mrs. F. E.	200	0	0
Thompson, Mrs. M. F.	10	0	0
Thornton, Mrs. J. P.	500	0	0
Thorpe, Mrs. E. A. M.	100	0	0
Timewell, Miss F.	25	0	0
Tocher, Dr. F. J. G.	2,500	0	0
Toms, Mrs. B.	23	7	5
Toogood, Mr. A. J.	66	2	6
Toothill, Mr. H. H.	241	2	3
Topham, Mr. J. B.	200	0	0
Totty, Mrs. M. L.	200	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Tucker, Mr. B. R.	100	0	0
Tumilty, Miss M. E.	100	0	0
Turner, Mrs. A.	100	0	0
Turner, Mrs. F. M.	200	0	0
Turner, Miss L.	2,285	8	0
Turner, Mrs. R. J.	700	0	0
Turton, Miss L. M. C.	700	13	1
Wellford, Mrs. K. M.	100	0	0
Walker, Mr. A.	150	0	0
Walker, Mr. B.	3,838	9	0
Walker, Mrs. H.	4,966	19	9
Walker, Mr. W. A.	320	10	10
Ward, Miss A. W.	9	2	2
Ward, Mrs. H. J.	1,325	1	4
Ward, Mrs. M. B.	100	0	0
Wardle, Mrs. E.	262	10	0
Ware, Mrs. S. E. L.	637	10	6
Warner, Mr. W.	20	0	0
Warren, Mrs. F.	300	0	0
Warren, Miss F. N.	23	1	9
Watkinson, Miss A. E.	2,146	17	9
Watson, Miss A.	790	3	0
Watson, Mrs. S.	1,264	16	7
Weermouth, Mrs. O.	250	0	0
Webb, Mrs. B. D. J.	1,237	1	1
Webster, Miss B. E.	500	0	0
Webster, Mr. R. K. L.	1,000	0	0
Weller, Mr. R.	500	0	0
Wells, Mr. W.	200	0	0
West, Mrs. A. A.	200	0	0
West, Mr. R. D.	2,954	11	6
Westwood, Lillian May	20	0	0
Westwood, Mrs. M. H.	50	0	0
Wetherman, Mrs. L. M. A.	932	5	9
Whalley, Mr. T.	100	0	0
Wheeler, Mr. J. A.	240	0	0
Wheeler, Miss P. M.	100	0	0
Whillier, Mr. H. V.	500	0	0
White, Miss A. M.	979	9	11
White, Mr. J. G.	3,806	19	10
White, Mrs. L.	100	0	0
Whitehouse, Mr. J.	100	0	0
Whitrod, Mrs. E. R.	3,950	0	0
Whittle, Miss M.	50	0	0
Whurr, Miss G. H.	30	0	0
Widdop, Mr. J. O.	250	0	0
Wilding, Mr. J. O.	500	0	0
Wilkinson, Mrs. G. M. B.	400	14	11
Wilkinson, Miss A.	200	0	0
Williams, Mrs. M. M.	312	0	7
Williamson, Mary Elizabeth	200	0	0
Willis, Mr. H. R.	100	0	0
Willmer, Mrs. E. E.	2,250	0	0
Wilson, Mr. C.	715	0	0
Wilson, Miss F.	20	0	0
Wilson, Miss H. J.	4,000	0	0
Wilson, Jeann Ann	6,053	4	9
Wilson, Miss L.	100	0	0
Wison, The Rev. S. J.	25	0	0
Wilton, Miss H. K.	600	0	0
Windem, Mr. E. G. J.	10	0	0
Witham, Mr. J.	3,000	0	0
Withams, Mr. E. E.	500	0	0
Withers, Mrs. E. W.	175	0	0
Wood, Miss G. A.	471	7	6
Wood, Miss H. R.	1,154	7	0
Wood, Mrs. M. Higgs	1,000	0	0
Wood, Miss M. M.	300	0	0
Woodcock, Mr. W. N.	2,000	0	0
Woodhouse, Mr. A. J.	400	0	0
Woodward, Mrs. A. E.	1,572	19	11
Wolley, Mrs. E.	100	0	0
Wright, Mrs. A.	1,547	2	10
Wright, Mrs. A. C.	150	0	0
Wright, Miss G. I.	432	11	11
Wright, Mr. H. B.	1,281	14	1
Wright, Miss M.	30	0	0
Yates, Mr. F.	100	0	0
Yeomen, Mr. H. F.	14	3	0
Income Tax Rebate	2	1	1
	540,658	15	8
Less: Refund of Overpayments in previous years	262	6	0
	£540,396	9	8

#### SUNSHINE FUND FOR BLIND BABIES AND YOUNG PEOPLE

	£	s.	d.
Aires, Miss M. M.	100	0	0
Alexander, Mr. S. C.	25	0	0
Allen, Miss A. M.	80	0	0
Arkwright, Mrs. V.	100	0	0
Asprey, Mrs. A. L.	2,729	7	6
Back, Miss E.	50	0	0
Bain, Mrs. C.	6	0	0
Banks, Miss D. E.	250	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Bato, Mrs. E.	500	0	0
Bath, Miss F. E.	25	0	0
Beswick, Mrs. E.	300	0	0
Betteridge, Mr. T. G.	100	0	0
Bevan, Mrs. A. L.	250	0	0
Binks, Miss D. H.	870	0	0
Bliss, Mr. R. C.	1,000	0	0
Bortner, Mr. A.	561	8	8
Bower, Mrs. L.	2,354	0	5
Bowers, Mrs. D. S.	2,712	4	4
Bowman, Mrs. L. E.	1,000	0	0
Brown, Mrs. A.	444	17	10
Brown, Mrs. L. E. E.	25	0	0
Browning, Mrs. K. W.	1,540	0	0
Bunney, Miss M.	100	0	0
Burke, Mrs. L.	825	19	0
Carter, Mrs. E. B.	613	8	5
Cary, Miss M. M.	2,545	4	4
Chambers, Mrs. A.	888	7	2
Childs, Miss F.	30	0	0
Clerk, Mrs. K.	601	5	0
Clifford, Mrs. L.	100	0	0
Clucas, Mr. S.	100	0	0
Cone, Mr. E. N.	4,000	0	0
Conway, Miss P.	239	9	10
Cope, Miss C.	50	0	0
Corney, Mr. C. P. W.	100	0	0
Cotten, Miss G.	750	0	0
Crosland, Mrs. H.	79	14	6
Cross, Mr. H.	974	10	0
Cross, Mrs. M.	123	5	9
Davidson, Mrs. H. M.	202	15	9
Deane, Mrs. E. M.	20	0	0
Devereux, Mrs. D. M.	218	19	1
Dobinson, Miss M.	1,857	10	7
Dodd, Mrs. A.	75	2	5
Eerl, Miss L.	50	0	0
Edge, Mrs. F. J.	300	0	0
Elliott, Mr. H. J.	442	8	1
Evans, D. T. (Lady Muriel Beckwith's Fund for Blind Children)	34	18	7
Evans, Mr. J. R.	200	0	0
Everett, Miss M. H.	99	10	4
Finch, Mrs. L. M.	94	6	1
Fleming, Mr. H. W.	100	0	0
Ford, Miss E. A.	638	6	3
Foster, Mr. A.	500	0	0
Fydeil, Mrs. E. B.	5	0	0
Galloway, Mrs. M. F.	1,440	6	3
Gibson, Mrs. E.	25	0	0
Gooderham, Mrs. E. F.	100	0	0
Gore, Mrs. D. G.	251	16	9
Grant, Mr. H. J.	200	0	0
Grimshaw, Mr. T. E.	188	3	8
Hann, Mrs. M.	250	0	0
Harding, Mrs. J.	539	9	2
Hatton, Mr. A.	449	9	4
Hawkins, Miss H. M. E.	625	15	10
Hicks, Mrs. E.	100	0	0
Hitchen, Miss E.	3,916	2	6
Hocquard, Miss E. E. J.	31	1	1
Holloway, Mrs. C.	500	0	0
Homan, Mrs. L.	184	15	11
Hopwood, Miss E.	15	0	0
Horsewell, Mrs. M. J.	100	0	0
Hughes, Mr. T.	1,030	0	0
Huntley, Mrs. D. M.	20	0	0
Hustler, Mrs. M. A.	264	6	3
James, Mrs. G. E.	286	15	8
James, Mr. W.	1,250	0	0
Jones, Mrs. G. E. S.	188	18	4
Jones, Miss K.	327	1	3
Jump, Mrs. E.	303	9	8
Keysell, Miss E. E.	10	0	0
Koopman, Mr. E.	11,000	0	0
Lemb, Mrs. M. B.	78	9	0
Lawson, Mrs. M. F.	50	0	0
Lea, Miss A.	60	18	6
Lesser, Mrs. M.	100	0	0
Lippold, Mrs. E.	928	15	2
Loader, Miss V.	250	0	0
Looker, Mrs. E.	50	0	0
Lowry, Mr. W.	1,357	8	10
Lucas, Mr. A.	382	15	6
Marshall, Mrs. A. F.	3,527	2	6
Martin, Mrs. E.	900	0	0
Martyr, Mrs. K. E.	25	0	0
Maughem, Mrs. A.	14	0	0
Maynard, Mr. J. H.	11	11	0
Meredith, Miss N.	50	0	0
Monck, Miss I. M.	26	13	5
Moore, Mrs. E.	500	0	0
Morgan, Miss E. B.	200	0	0
Mortimore, Miss E. M.	565	12	8
Murray, Miss A.	50	0	0
McCrae, Miss A. J.	5,000	0	0
McElroy, Mr. H.	716	18	9
Neal, Miss E. E.	1,565	10	0
Nicholson, Miss M. A.	225	1	7

	£	s.	d.
Nugent, Mr. G.	250	0	0
Owen, Mrs. G.	265	8	1
Parsons, Margaret Emma	50	0	0
Peirson, Miss E. M.	100	0	0
Pells, Liily	100	0	0
Perryman, Miss M. J. M.	500	0	0
Preece, Miss E.	10	0	0
Priddle, Mr. J. H.	200	0	0
Rawson, Mr. H.	532	9	3
Reid, Mr. S.	25	0	0
Rhodes, Miss I. M.	50	0	0
Rivington, Mrs. E. A. Harcourt	1,000	0	0
Robertson, Mrs. A.	100	0	0
Robinson, Mrs. A. D.	2,451	2	7
Robinson, Miss M.	379	4	9
Ross, Mrs. E. M.	100	0	0
Rossiter, Mrs. A. W.	20	0	0
Rower, Miss F. E.	820	0	7
Running, Mr. J.	1,350	13	2
Sargent, Mrs. D. E. E.	121	9	8
Saunders, Mrs. L. E.	6,005	14	10
Skinner, Miss F. E.	100	0	0
Sloog, Mrs. H.	500	0	0
Smith, Miss H.	25	0	0
Smith, Miss M.	2,280	2	8
Soper, Mrs. H. M.	50	0	0
Taylor, Miss D. S.	2,000	0	0
Tyler, Miss C.	1,500	0	0
Valentine, Mrs. G.	700	7	7
Vidler, Miss A. J.	100	0	0
Walford, Miss K. M.	335	5	0
Walslaw, Mrs. L.	100	0	0
Walton, Mrs. M. E.	100	0	0
Watkins, Mr. W. J.	100	0	0
Watson, Mrs. M.	100	0	0
Westbrook, Mrs. E. J.	100	0	0
Westgate, Miss P. C. O.	1,000	0	0
Westwood, Mrs. M. H.	50	0	0
Wheatland, Mrs. E. M.	100	0	0
Wicks, Mr. H. A.	7,583	4	4
Wilder, Mrs. C. J.	3,150	0	0
Williams, Mrs. A.	8	10	11
Winter, Miss D. M. E.	456	12	0
Winward, Mrs. L.	50	0	0
Wood, Mrs. G. H.	200	0	0

Less: Refund of Overpayments in previous years	107,486	14	8
	182	7	3
	£107,304	7	6

#### The following bequests were EARMARKED by DONORS as indicated:

Braille Scientific Book Production—	£	s.	d.
Harris, Mr. C. T.	1,000	0	0

Bristol Fund for the Blind—	£	s.	d.
Jackman, Mr. E. G.	50	0	0
Milner, Mr. J. O.	78	11	3
	128	11	3

British Talking Book Service for the Blind—	£	s.	d.
Blackwell, Mrs. A. R.	1,347	3	5
Bruce, Miss M. C. D.	3,031	8	5
Psold, Mrs. E.	50	0	0
Scardfield, Miss K. L.	698	5	9
	5,126	15	7

For the Benefit of the Blind In the following areas—	£	s.	d.
Belfast—			
McCartney, Mr. G.	42	8	10

Birmingham—	£	s.	d.
Dunkley, Mrs. A. E.	1,814	10	4

Bristol—	£	s.	d.
Pople, Mr. E. C.	500	0	0
Templar, Mr. L. F.	900	0	0
	1,400	0	0

City of Cambridge—	£	s.	d.
Rooke, Mr. C. P., D.S.O.	100	0	0

Cornwall—	£	s.	d.
Tregarthen, Mr. N.	1,000	0	0

County of Leicester—	£	s.	d.
Field, Mrs. J.	25	0	0

<b>Devon and Cornwall—</b>	£	s.	d.
Rashleigh, Mrs. E. . . . .	75	0	B
<b>Dorset—</b>	£	s.	d.
Clews, Mr. J. B. . . . .	274	12	1
<b>Liverpool—</b>	£	s.	d.
Matthews, Mr. R. . . . .	1,000	0	0
<b>Manchester—</b>	£	s.	d.
Winstanley, Miss M. E. . . . .	50	0	0
<b>Norfolk—</b>	£	s.	d.
Messingham, Mrs. E. . . . .	712	13	5
<b>Northampton, Leicester and Rutland—</b>	£	s.	d.
Colwell, Miss E. E. . . . .	40	0	0
<b>Northern Ireland—</b>	£	s.	d.
Agnew, Mr. I. M. . . . .	1,035	5	0
Berbour, Miss A. L. . . . .	100	0	0
Gillis, Mr. J. B. . . . .	900	0	0
Matear, Mrs. M. L. . . . .	200	0	0
McKeon, Mr. R. J. . . . .	1,184	12	6
Rutherford, Mr. I. . . . .	198	13	10
White, Miss A. B. . . . .	50	0	0
	3,66B	11	4
<b>Retford and District—</b>	£	s.	d.
Lister, Mrs. B. . . . .	500	0	0
<b>South Shields—</b>	£	s.	d.
Saveraux, Ethel May . . . . .	50	0	0
<b>Suffolk—</b>	£	s.	d.
Dadley, Mr. W. A. . . . .	25	0	0
<b>Worsop—</b>	£	s.	d.
Moody, Mr. A. J. . . . .	100	0	0
<b>For the Benefit of Elderly Blind—</b>	£	s.	d.
Smith, Miss C. M. . . . .	25	0	0
<b>For Production of Educational Books for the Blind, remembering the needs of the Elderly Blind—</b>	£	s.	d.
Mellor, Dr. E. . . . .	26	17	0
<b>For purpose of supplying Guide Dogs for the Blind—</b>	£	s.	d.
Cattell, Mrs. D. C. . . . .	100	0	0
Harris, Miss L. E. . . . .	200	0	0
Wooding, Major F. . . . .	660	0	0
	960	0	0
<b>For Research—</b>	£	s.	d.
Sheppard, Miss W. I. . . . .	10	0	0
<b>For the work of the Library—</b>	£	s.	d.
Whitmore, Mr. J. P. . . . .	50	0	0
<b>Provision of Guide Dogs and Their Upkeep for use of the Blind—</b>	£	s.	d.
Walsh, Mr. J. E. . . . .	4,913	1B	3
<b>Research Into the Cure of Blindness—</b>	£	s.	d.
Teale, Mrs. J. . . . .	2,178	1	7
<b>Residential and Holiday Homes for the Blind—</b>	£	s.	d.
<b>Alma Court, Scarborough—</b>	£	s.	d.
Ranft, Miss W. . . . .	50	0	0
Roberts, Mrs. L. . . . .	10	14	1
	60	14	1
<b>Kathleen Chambers Home for the Deaf-Blind, Burnham-on-Sea—</b>	£	s.	d.
Mitchell, Mrs. F. E. . . . .	1,000	0	0
<b>Wavertree House, Hove—</b>	£	s.	d.
Phipps, Donald Trust (for a Lift) . . . . .	92	15	2

<b>Westcliff House, Westgate-on-Sea—</b>	£	s.	d.
Williams, Miss E. M. . . . .	10	0	0
<b>R.N.I.B. for the general purposes of the following branches—</b>	£	s.	d.
<b>Blackpool—</b>	£	s.	d.
Retcliffe, Mrs. M. . . . .	895	0	4
<b>Exeter—</b>	£	s.	d.
Gatty, Mrs. M. H. . . . .	29	7	6
<b>Leeds—</b>	£	s.	d.
Wade, Mrs. A. . . . .	1,017	14	7
<b>Liverpool—</b>	£	s.	d.
Evans, Miss E. E. . . . .	378	1B	B
<b>Manchester—</b>	£	s.	d.
Merrick, Miss E. M. . . . .	213	18	10
Nock, Mr. A.H. . . . .	1,100	0	0
	1,313	18	10
<b>Newcastle—</b>	£	s.	d.
Fulwood, Mrs. C. M. R. . . . .	264	6	3
Lambert, Mrs. A. J. . . . .	B	6	1
	272	12	4
<b>Northern Ireland—</b>	£	s.	d.
Carswell, Mr. N. . . . .	50	0	0
Kennedy, Miss E. M. . . . .	1,412	15	5
Marshall, Mrs. E. M. . . . .	100	0	0
Soady, Dr. A. R. (in memory of his dear brother William Henry Soady) . . . . .	196	11	6
Steele, Margaret . . . . .	100	0	0
	1,859	6	11
<b>North Wales and Isle of Man—</b>	£	s.	d.
Wood, Mrs. F. . . . .	1,200	0	0
<b>Scarborough—</b>	£	s.	d.
Holdsworth, Miss L. . . . .	550	0	0
<b>Somerset—</b>	£	s.	d.
Brock, Miss M. E. . . . .	35	7	10
<b>The Queen Elizabeth Home of Recovery for Newly-Blind Civilians, America Lodge, Torquay</b>	£	s.	d.
Wooding, Major F. . . . .	660	0	0
<b>West of Scotland Fund for the Blind—</b>	£	s.	d.
McBain, Miss I. A. R. . . . .	467	3	11
<b>Wireless Sets for the Blind—</b>	£	s.	d.
Channon, Mrs. G. M. . . . .	640	17	7
Fish, Mrs. E. M. . . . .	1,000	0	0
Goodham, Florence Nellie . . . . .	100	0	0
Newell, Miss E. M. . . . .	100	0	0
Peterkin, Mr. H. . . . .	10	0	0
Stables, Mrs. E. . . . .	516	16	9
	2,367	14	4
<b>Chorleywood College—</b>	£	s.	d.
Holborow, Mrs. M. . . . .	5	0	0
<b>Condoval Hall, Shrewsbury—</b>	£	s.	d.
Curtis, Mr. A. G. . . . .	500	0	0
<b>For the benefit of Blind Children in London—</b>	£	s.	d.
Brend, Mrs. M. E. . . . .	50	0	0
<b>For the benefit of Blind Children in Oldham—</b>	£	s.	d.
Shorrock, Mrs. A. . . . .	189	19	0
<b>For the benefit of Blind Children in Southend-on-Sea—</b>	£	s.	d.
Digweed, Mrs. K. L. . . . .	50	0	0
<b>For the purpose of bringing pleasure to Blind Children but not for their Education—</b>	£	s.	d.
Beever Mrs. A. . . . .	2,343	15	10

<b>Sunshine Home for Blind Bahy Girls, Bournemouth—</b>	£	s.	d.
Brown, Mrs. H. . . . .	500	0	0
<b>Sunshine House, East Grinstead—</b>	£	s.	d.
Brown, Mrs. M. . . . .	1,000	0	0
Card, Mrs. C. F. E. . . . .	10	0	0
May, Mrs. D. E. . . . .	1,500	0	0
Peveritt, Miss M. C. . . . .	3,000	0	0
Samuels, Mr. B. . . . .	121	9	2
Tilley, Mrs. R. M. . . . .	25	0	0
	5,656	9	2
<b>Sunshine House, Leamington—</b>	£	s.	d.
Blower, Mrs. A. J. . . . .	100	0	0
Blundel, Mr. T. . . . .	100	0	0
Clifford, Mr. A. E. . . . .	9,927	0	3
Leavay, Mrs. R. G. . . . .	151	3	5
Turley, Mrs. M. M. . . . .	50	0	0
	10,32B	3	8
<b>Sunshine House, Northwood—</b>	£	s.	d.
Heys, Miss L. C. . . . .	800	0	0
Horrocks, Mr. A. . . . .	150	0	0
Watson, Mrs. H. P. . . . .	250	0	0
Williams, Mrs. L. J. . . . .	3,990	19	10
	5,190	19	10
<b>Sunshine House, Overley Hall—</b>	£	s.	d.
Turley, Mrs. M. M. . . . .	100	0	0
<b>Sunshine House, Southerndown—</b>	£	s.	d.
Davies, Mr. J. . . . .	25	0	0
Edwards, Miss M. A. . . . .	500	0	0
Evans, Mrs. E. C. . . . .	50	0	0
Jarvis, Mrs. E. . . . .	344	9	3
Morris, Miss E. B. . . . .	100	0	0
Sanderson, Mrs. L. M. . . . .	100	0	0
Southall, Mrs. B. . . . .	13	5	0
	1,132	14	3
<b>Sunshine House, Southport—</b>	£	s.	d.
Booth, Mrs. H. . . . .	500	0	0
Dunne, Mrs. E. L. . . . .	11,803	B	3
Hollows, Mr. R. . . . .	21	7	B
Ireland, Miss L. . . . .	201	1	1
Knowles, Mrs. L. . . . .	400	0	0
Martin, Mrs. E. A. . . . .	100	0	0
Murphy, Mr. J. . . . .	345	11	1
Railton, Mrs. S. A. . . . .	100	0	0
Reid, Miss G. E. . . . .	50	0	0
Sawyer, Miss E. . . . .	50	0	0
Schollfield, Miss M. H. . . . .	1,513	16	11
Seddon, Mr. W. H. . . . .	317	12	11
Smart, Mr. S. . . . .	222	0	7
Waite, Miss I. . . . .	150	0	0
Wrigley, Mr. J. . . . .	200	0	0
	15,974	18	6
<b>ENDOWMENTS</b>			
<b>General Account—</b>	£	s.	d.
The Emma Nye Pension Fund . . . . .	32,400	0	0
The Sanctus Patricius Palladius Trust . . . . .	577	3	2
The Naomh Colm Cille Trust . . . . .	577	3	3
	33,554	6	5
Together	£760,784	16	7
<b>GIFTS FOR ENDOWMENTS</b>			
<b>The following gift was received during the year:—</b>			
The John Spedan Lewis Endowment . . . . .	£	s.	d.
	67	10	0



## NOTICE TO ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS

The Institute, being a Charity, is not liable to Income Tax, but you have to pay tax on the income out of which you pay your subscription. The Institute is allowed to recover the tax paid by you in relation to your subscription, but only if you have signed the seven-year covenant set out below. The following examples show how you can substantially increase the value of your contribution:

<i>Annual Subscription to be paid by subscriber</i>	<i>Income Tax (at 8/3 in £), recoverable by Institute from Inland Revenue</i>	<i>Total value of subscription to the Institute</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
£ s. d. 1 0 0 2 0 0 5 0 0 10 0 0 20 0 0	£ s. d. 14 1 1 8 1 3 10 0 7 0 0 14 0 0	£ s. d. 1 14 1 3 8 1 8 10 0 17 0 0 34 0 0

In Column 1 look for the amount of subscription you usually make. (Let us take as an example £2). Column 3 shows the amount of gross income (£3 8s. 1d.) you must receive to leave you with £2 after tax at 8s. 3d. in the £ has been deducted from £3 8s. 1d.

Column 2, which is simply the difference between Columns 1 and 3, shows the amount of tax deducted (£1 8s. 1d.) which the Institute can recover from the Inland Revenue, thereby increasing the value of your cash subscription of £2 to a total of £3 8s. 1d.

I, ..... of .....  
(name in full) (address)

hereby covenant with THE ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND of 224/6/8 Great Portland Street, London, W1N 6AA, that for a period of seven years from the ..... day of ..... 19..... or during my life, whichever period shall be shorter, I will pay annually to the said Institute such a sum as will after deduction of Income Tax leave in the hands of the Institute a net sum of £..... (figures) (.....) (words) to be Paid from my general fund of taxed income so that I shall receive no personal or private benefit in either of the said periods from the said sum or any part thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this ..... day of ..... 19..... (words)

Signed sealed and delivered by the said ..... in the presence of  
Signature ..... (signature of subscriber)

Address .....  
.....  
Occupation .....

Witness to  
Signature  
of Subscriber

L.S.

NOTE: The first subscription should not be paid before the date upon which this deed is signed

To the Honorary Treasurers of

Date. . . . . 19

# THE ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

(Incorporated by Royal Charter. Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

224, 226 & 228 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W1N 6AA

I have pleasure in enclosing Annual Subscription/Donation £ . s. d.

(Name)

(Please state whether Mr. Mrs., Miss, etc.)

(Address)

Cheques should be made payable to "The Royal National Institute for the Blind" and crossed "Westminster Bank Ltd."

You can save yourself the trouble of renewing your subscription in the future by filling in and returning to The Royal National Institute for the Blind, 224 Gt. Portland Street, London, W1N 6AA, the form below, instructing your Bankers to pay the subscription annually on your behalf. This Order can be withdrawn at any time.

## BANKERS' ORDER

Name of Bankers..... Date.....19

Branch Address .....

Pay The Royal National Institute for the Blind A/c. No. 12852074  
at the WESTMINSTER BANK Ltd., 154 Harley Street, W.1, 60-10-02 my Subscription of

.....now, and continue to pay the amount yearly on the  
(Please insert amount in words)

1st of.....in each year until further notice, without application.

L

Please insert amount in figures

Signature .....

Address .....

2d.  
STAMP



the helping hand to all Britain's blind

# SCHOOLS, HOMES AND BRANCHES OF THE ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

## SUNSHINE HOME NURSERY SCHOOLS

Dene Road, Northwood, Middlesex. (The Bernhard Baron Sunshine Home)  
15 Warwick New Road, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.  
Overley Hall, near Wellington, Shropshire.  
2 Oxford Road, Birkdale, Southport, Lancashire.  
Southerndown, near Bridgend, Glamorgan. (The Variety Club Sunshine Home founded by Tenovus.)

## SUNSHINE HOME FOR INEDUCABLE BUT TRAINABLE CHILDREN

Dunnings Road, East Grinstead, Sussex. (The Beachcroft Towse Sunshine Home).

## PARENTS' UNIT

60 Hallowell Road, Northwood, Middlesex.

## SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN WITH ADDITIONAL HANDICAPS

Condover Hall, near Shrewsbury, Shropshire.  
Pathways, Condover Hall, near Shrewsbury, Shropshire.  
Rushton Hall, near Kettering, Northamptonshire.

## SECONDARY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

Chorleywood College for Girls with little or no sight, Chorleywood, Herts.  
Worcester College for the Blind, Worcester.

## VOCATIONAL ASSESSMENT CENTRE

Hethersett, Gatton Road, Wray Common, Reigate, Surrey.

## CENTRES FOR PROFESSIONAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING

School of Physiotherapy, 204-6 Great Portland Street, London, W1N 6LQ.  
Training College for Blind Shorthand-Typists and Telephonists, 5 Pembridge Place, London, W.2.

## THE QUEEN ELIZABETH HOMES OF RECOVERY FOR NEWLY-BLIND CIVILIANS

The Manor House, Middle Lincombe Road, Torquay, Devon.  
Oldbury Grange, Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

## CLINIC FOR PHYSIOTHERAPY

(Alfred Eichholz Memorial), 204-6 Great Portland Street, London, W1N 6LQ.

## HOSTELS FOR THE BLIND

31 Palace Court, London, W.2.  
79 Holland Park, London, W.11 (Physiotherapy Students).  
16 Holland Park, London, W.11.

## RESIDENTIAL AND HOLIDAY HOMES

Bannow, Quarry Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex. (Convalescent and Holiday Home).  
Alma Court, West Street, Scarborough, Yorks. (Holiday Home).  
Craven Lodge, Victoria Avenue, Harrogate, Yorkshire. (Holiday Home).  
Wavertree House, Furze Hill, Hove, Sussex. BN3 1P.A.  
Westcliff House, Sea Road, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent.  
Tate House, Queen Parade, Harrogate, Yorkshire. (William Tate Home for Deaf-Blind).  
(Transferring to: 28 Wetherby Road, Harrogate, late 1968)  
Wilton Grange, Meols Drive, West Kirby, Wirral, Cheshire. (Home for Deaf-Blind).  
The Kathleen Chambers Home, 97 Berrow Road, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset. (Home for Deaf-Blind).  
The Century Hotel, 406 North Promenade, Blackpool, Lanes. (Holiday Hotel).

## HOME INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT. Alma Road, Reigate, Surrey.

## THE BRITISH TALKING BOOK SERVICE FOR THE BLIND

Nuffield Library, Abbey Estate, Mount Pleasant, Alperton, Middlesex.  
Northern Branch Library, Punch Street, Bolton, Lanes.  
Sound Recording Studios, 224 Great Portland Street, London, W1N 6AA.

## MOON SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS. Holmesdale Road, Reigate, Surrey.

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# THE ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

Incorporated by Royal Charter. Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948

## FORM OF BEQUEST, No. 1.

The following form of bequest is recommended to those who may be desirous of assisting the Institute by way of a specific legacy:—

I give to THE ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, of 224, 226 & 228 Great Portland Street, London, W1N 6AA, the sum of ..... pounds

(free of all death duties) for the general purposes of the Institute, and I declare that the receipt of the Hon. Treasurer for the time being of such Institute shall be a good discharge to my Executors.

## FORM OF BEQUEST, No. 2.

The following form of bequest is recommended if it is desired to leave the residue of an estate to the Institute:—

I give the rest residue and remainder of my estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever both real and personal and whether in possession reversion remainder or expectancy to THE ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, of 224, 226 & 228 Great Portland Street, London, W1N 6AA, for the general purposes of the Institute, and I declare that the receipt of the Hon. Treasurer for the time being of such Institute shall be a good discharge to my Executors.

NOTE.—Property of all kinds, including land of any tenure and also including money lent on mortgage and the securities therefor, may lawfully be given to charitable institutions by Will. The above forms can be readily adapted to such gifts by the substitution of a description of the land, mortgage, etc., for the words “the sum of .....”

Legacies may be left to form an endowment to be named after the benefactor or a nominee of the benefactor. In this case there should be added after the words, “the sum of .....”, “to form an endowment to be called ‘The ..... Bequest’.”

The form of bequest should be incorporated in the Will, which should be signed and witnessed as shown on the back of this form.

If desired, the Institute is willing to act as Trustee.

### N.B. ESTATE DUTY

Gifts to the Institute made not less than ONE year before the date of death are exempt from liability to Estate Duty.

(P.T.O.)

When a Will has been made, and it is afterwards desired to benefit The Royal National Institute for the Blind, it will be sufficient if the form below is filled in, duly signed and witnessed as below, and placed with the Existing Will.

**This is a Codicil** *to the last Will of me*

..... dated .....  
(Name in full) (Date of Will)

*I give to THE ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, of 224, 226 & 228 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W1N 6AA, for the general purposes of the Institute, the sum of*

..... £.....  
(words) (figures)  
*free of all death duties, and I declare that the receipt of the Hon. Treasurer for the time being of such Institute shall be a good discharge to my Executors.*

*In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this*.....*day*  
*of*.....19.....  
(words)

Signed by the *Testator* as and for a Codicil to  
*Testatrix*

*his* last Will dated.....  
*her* (Insert date of Will)

*in the presence of us, both present at the same*

*time, who at his request, and in his presence*  
*her*

*and in the presence of each other, have hereunto*  
*set our names as witnesses.*

.....  
(Signature of Testator or Testatrix)

(1) ..... of .....  
..... (Profession).....  
(2) ..... of .....  
..... (Profession).....

NOTE.—The above form is provided for the guidance of intending benefactors and their solicitors, whose advice should be sought before the form is completed.

(P.T.O.)

## BALANCE SHEET, 31st MARCH, 1968

31.3.67		FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	£	£
	<i>I,376,294</i>	Funds not available for General Purposes... ..		1,533,676
	271,471	Endowment Funds ... ..	303,590	
	160,486	Legacies and Gifts earmarked by Donors:		
	13,876	Invested ... ..	172,303	
	150,000	Uninvested ... ..	14,020	
	50,000	Centenary Fund—Uninvested ... ..	123,843	
		Prevention of Blindness Fund ... ..	49,130	
		Books for the Blind Fund ... ..	68,264	
		Fixed Assets, Renewals and Replacements Reserve ... ..	510,924	
	489,273	Talking Book Development Fund ... ..	291,602	
	241,188			1,533,676
		Legacies Equalisation Reserve ... ..		100,000
	450,000	General Reserve ... ..		450,000
	I,243,649	General Charity Fund ... ..		1,198,266
		(Sunshine Fund for Blind Babies and Young People)		
		This Fund included under the various headings above, amounted to £786,893 at 31st March, 1968)		
	216,014	Liabilities ... ..		248,679
		Creditors ... ..	195,629	
	178,751	Unified Collections Account : Amount owing to other Societies less Balance of Special Bank Account (£65,000) ... ..		21,550
	5,763	Advance by Associate Organisation towards cost of Talking Book Library Premises ...	31,500	
	31,500			248,679

31,367	£	ASSETS	£
1,212,418		Investments not available for General Purposes	1,395,813
		Held on the following Accounts:	
271,471		Endowment Funds	303,590
160,486		Legacies and Gifts earmarked by Donors	172,303
50,000		Prevention of Blindness Fund	49,130
—		Books for the Blind Fund	68,264
489,273		Fixed Assets, Renewals and Replacements	510,924
241,188		Reserve	291,602
		Talking Book Development Fund	1,395,813
881,856		Stock Exchange Securities at Market Value at 31st	
260,000		March, 1968	873,524
679		Corporation Loans, at Cost	451,727
69,883		Unquoted Securities, at Cost	679
		Freehold Properties, at Cost	69,883
			1,395,813
1,703,900		Investments on General Charity Fund Account	1,715,330
1,657,932		Stock Exchange Securities at Market Values at 31st	
189,482		March, 1968	2,066,777
5,992		Corporation Loans, at Cost	101,801
59,744		Unquoted Securities, at Cost	5,915
		Freehold Properties, at Cost, or Probate Valuation	60,280
1,913,150			2,234,773
209,250		Less: Reserve for Fluctuation in Investment Values	519,443
1,703,900			1,715,330
369,639		Other Assets	419,478
2,878		Cash at Bank and in Hand	29,798
110,332		Stocks as valued by Officials of the Institute	133,600
239,455		Debtors	237,221
16,974		Deferred Charges	18,859
			419,478

**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**—Amount expended upon the acquisition and adaptation of Fixed Assets for the charitable purposes of the Institute at the 31st March, 1968 (including valuations of Assets presented to the Institute) was £2,292,745 the whole of which has been charged against General Charity Fund. No depreciation therefore is charged in these Accounts.

Liabilities under Contracts for Capital Expenditure entered into at 31st March, 1968 not included in these accounts amounted to approximately £62,500.

£3,285,957

£3,285,957	£3,530,621
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WILLIAM F. SERBY, *Chairman, Finance Committee*  
JOHN H. BEVAN, *Hon. Treasurer*

# REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed General Charity Fund Account and have obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept, and the Balance Sheet and General Charity Fund Account give respectively a true and fair view of the state of the institute's affairs as at the 31st March, 1968, and of the transactions during the year ended on that date.

KENT HOUSE, TELEGRAPH STREET, E.C.2.  
5th July 1968

JACKSON PINLEY &amp; CO. Chartered Accountants



**THE ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND**

[illegible]

## PART II—EXTRAORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

1966-67	£	1966-67	£
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE		EXTRAORDINARY INCOME	
Net Capital Expenditure	154,018	Legacies	781,333
Land and Buildings	119,677	Gifts for Endowment	1,100
Furniture Fittings and Machinery	27,452	Gifts for Talking Book Development Fund	64,423
Grant to Worcester College	6,889	Special Capital Gifts	—
		Gifts for Books for the Blind Fund	—
			792,895
Legacy Publicity and Expenses	22,304	Less Transfers:	
Excess of Extraordinary Income over Extraordinary Expenditure transferred to Part III	234,535	Earmarked Funds	109,503
		Endowment Funds	33,622
			143,125
			649,770
		Less Allocations:	
		Talking Book Development Fund	100,000
		Legacies Equalisation Reserve	100,000
		Books for the Blind Fund	50,000
		General Reserve	—
		Centenary Fund	—
		Prevention of Blindness Fund	—
		Staff Pension Fund	—
			250,000
			£399,770
			£410,857

## PART III—SUMMARY

[illegible]

## SCHEDULE SERVICES TO THE BLIND

1966-67			1967-68		
Expenditure	Income	Net Cost	Expenditure	Income	Net Cost
£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Summary of Homes and Schools Accounts</b>					
Blind Babies Homes	59,723	49,724	113,922	75,739	38,183
Condover and Rushton Special Schools	105,392	28,879	147,007	115,835	31,172
Worcester College	43,705	12,240	57,274	44,476	12,798
Chorleywood College	44,945	17,097	71,946	51,226	20,720
Vocational Assessment Centre	29,518	9,015	41,282	33,708	7,574
Physiotherapy School	21,667	5,325	24,361	17,947	6,414
Shorthand Typing and Telephony School	13,927	11,209	26,819	17,146	9,673
Homes of Rehabilitation	49,742	17,863	73,087	57,276	15,811
Other Homes and Hostels	117,190	56,472	188,623	122,438	66,185
	485,809	207,824	744,321	535,791	208,530
<b>Summary of General Services Accounts</b>					
Braille, Moon and other Publications	73,614	105,959	200,465	65,593	134,872
Students' Library	1,229	28,804	30,976	1,437	29,539
Apparatus	88,596	87,614	182,759	93,370	89,389
Talking Book Service	23,513	88,266	123,110	25,923	97,187
Clinic of Physiotherapy	3,541	7,344	9,019	3,442	5,577
Employment Service	—	18,204	21,255	—	21,255
Personal Grants and Assistance	8,085	39,262	58,708	12,775	45,933
	198,578	375,453	626,292	202,540	423,752
<b>Summary of Trading Activities Accounts</b>					
Home Industries	68,816	3,740	71,926	69,068	2,858
Kiosks	259,399	766	251,736	254,527	—2,791
	328,215	4,506	323,662	323,595	67
	1,012,602	587,783	1,694,275	1,061,926	632,349
<b>Grand Totals</b>					

# ENDOWMENTS

## General Account

	£	s.	d.
The Emme Nye Pension Fund	155,656	14	6
The Rhoda Emma Cossens Fund for the Blind	7,227	9	3
The Leopold Salomon's Endowment Fund	6,958	0	0
The H. F. Bailey Bequest	6,525	8	6
The Sir Beachcroft Towse Memorial Fund	6,203	9	6
The Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund	5,598	0	9
The Miss Constance de Jong Bequest	5,435	7	4
The East London Home and School for the Blind			
Endowment	4,981	2	9
The Mr. B. K. Hulton Bequest	2,883	3	11
The William Brown Hextall Bequest	2,658	0	0
The W.U.C. Trust Fund	2,160	9	6
The Miss E. A. Black Bequest	1,888	9	9
The Nulfield Endowment	1,881	4	11
The Rev. F. J. Heckett Bequest	1,878	8	7
The John Rae Campbell Endowment Fund	1,660	16	6
The S. Betchley Endowment	1,500	11	10
The Miss Irene Constance Wood Bequest	1,245	14	10
The Glenco Trust	1,041	12	0
The Miss Florence Ada Morris Bequest	971	11	10
Anonymous	939	11	1
The Donald and Rosie Alderson Bequest	853	2	7
The Naomh Colm Cille Trust	828	7	6
The Sanctus Patricius Palladius Trust	828	7	5
The Sir Alfred Jones Bequest	704	17	8
The Mary Shaw Bequest	703	11	11
The George Fergus Graham Fund	617	4	11
The Hornshaw Endowment	612	14	3
The Thomas Wilson Bequest	588	14	7
The Miss F. W. Dunn Bequest	543	14	5
The Phare de France Endowment	523	17	3
The Mrs. Sarah Jane Little Bequest	459	10	7
The Rose Gay Bequest	422	3	0
The Hextell Fund for Blind Law Students	415	15	11
The Misses E. and A. Snape Bequest	415	4	10
The Mrs. Rachel Stanley Bequest	393	1	7
The Solomon Albert Abraham Bequest	380	1	2
The Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkham Bequest	339	8	0
The Henry Eskell David Bequest	309	9	11
The George Cook Memorial Endowment	295	11	11
The Blind Social Aid Society Fund	275	16	3
The Miss Constance Harvie Bequest	264	2	3
The Miss Ellen Tyldesley Bequest	216	0	5
The Alma Marvin Bequest	209	16	2
The George Cowleson Bequest	195	1	3
The J. J. Crossfield Bequest	131	11	0
Proceeds of Sale of 8 Dval Road, London	130	8	4
The Penny and Storde Bequest	124	13	2
The Frederick James Overton Bequest	122	18	0
The Did Congleton Farmers' Dance Committee Endowment	111	11	2
The Sir John Howard Bequest	104	15	6
The Alfred Sawyer Bequest	101	6	0
The Mrs. Mabel Ellen Foord Endowment	94	15	7
The Miss Evelyn Jordan Endowment	93	19	2
The Miss M. Farley Endowment	92	5	2
The Mrs. Ralph Partridge Bequest	91	7	2
The John Spedan Lewis Endowment	67	10	0
The Doctor Howell Rees Bequest	67	9	0
The Shrimati Shevival Tole Ram Warandani Bequest	61	8	11
The Henry Ireland Bequest	56	2	2
The J. W. Comben Bequest	51	5	6
The Miss D. F. Scott Bequest	44	10	11
The Louis Sterne Bequest	32	5	5
The Miss Mary Jesson Bequest	14	12	8
The Mrs. J. Reinsforth Bequest	5	6	7
	232,291	4	6

## Residential Home for Blind Men and Women, Westgate-on-Sea

	£	s.	d.
The Harry Urmson Hayes Fund	1,158	9	1
The Miss A. V. Allpress Endowment Fund	512	13	0
	1,671	2	1

## Chorleywood College

	£	s.	d.
The William Brown Hextall Scholarship	2,512	14	9
The Miss E. W. Allen Bequest (After-Care)	1,520	6	6
The Nuffield Endowment Fund	1,331	2	5
Fees Endowment Fund	906	7	6
The James Gilbertson Bequest	338	16	11
The E. P. Hatschek Prize Fund	303	13	6
	6,913	1	7

## Wilton Grange, West Kirby

	£	s.	d.
The Deaf-Blind Holiday Fund	2,000	6	10
National Deaf-Blind Helpers' League	689	12	2
	2,689	19	0

## Convalescent and Holiday Home, St. Leonard's

	£	s.	d.
The Mrs. Jessie Elizabeth Leing Bequest	755	6	4

## SUNSHINE FUND FOR BLIND BABIES AND YOUNG PEOPLE

### General Account

	£	s.	d.
The Mrs. A. M. Smith Bequest	25,838	18	5
The Mrs. C. J. McCarthy Bequest	165	17	9
The James Attfield Bequest	117	7	6
The Lewis Maukin King Bequest	60	3	8
The Mr. A. R. Edwards Bequest	13	12	4
	26,195	19	8

### Holidays for Blind Children

	£	s.	d.
The John Wade Bequest	307	5	0

### Blind Babies' Home, East Grinstead

	£	s.	d.
The "Dancing Times" Endowment	7,518	5	0
The John Henry Howard Davy Trust	2,817	0	6
The L. I. Cummin and H. R. Cummin Bequest	1,377	3	7
The Margaret Vogan Endowment	602	2	10
The Eliza and John Frederick Bequest	480	0	2
The Hornshaw Endowment	472	5	3
The Anthony Clouston Partridge Endowment	407	14	4
The Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Edwards Endowment	345	12	4
The Mrs. A. D. Spiers Endowment	345	12	4
The Mrs. F. Marks Bequest	304	19	3
The Mrs. Lucy Block Bequest	264	15	2
The T. G. Sorby Bequest	114	13	7
The Miss Vaughan Chapman Bequest	65	8	2
The "Sunday League" Endowment	28	16	3
	15,144	8	9

### Blind Babies' Home, Southport

	£	s.	d.
The Jessie Bell Airey Cot	1,394	9	0
The Mr. and Mrs. Evan Matthews Bequest	632	15	5
The Esther Frances Levy Bequest	602	2	10
The Ernest Hallowell Barlow Bequest	477	9	5
The James Gilbertson Bequest	338	16	11
The Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Graves Bequest	70	16	1
The Mrs. H. R. Graves Bequest	58	13	9
	3,575	3	5

### Blind Babies' Home, Northwood

	£	s.	d.
The Mr. W. Goldsmith Woodbridge Endowment	936	1	9
Bundles for Britain Inc., Niagara Falls, New York, U.S.A. and Daughters of St. George Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada	295	16	4
	1,231	18	1

### Blind Babies' Home, Overley Hall

	£	s.	d.
The Winifred Frances Meredith Donitory Fund	2,453	12	3
The Gyde Charity Endowment	1,494	11	0
The Mrs. Frances Marsh Endowment	523	17	4
	4,472	0	7

### Blind Babies' Home, Southerndown

	£	s.	d.
The Mrs. G. M. Rees Endowment	591	4	4

### Blind Babies' Parents Unit

	£	s.	d.
The Rev. A. T. Dence Endowment	4,690	18	6
The Henrietta Violet Short Bequest	2,875	18	8
	7,566	17	2

### Condoover Hall School

	£	s.	d.
The Major J. R. Abbey Fund	184	15	1

Total £303,590 5 7